The Columbian.

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ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

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The Bloomsburg National Bank

It is a strong, careful, safe, liberal and successful institution.
It is a growing, active, progressive and accommodating bank.
It appreciates the confidence of its patrons, and their interests are always carefully considered. Its officers and directors are men of high standing and integrity, chosen for their demonstrated ability in financial matters.

We do not believe you can get better treatment than this bank will give you, and we therefore invite you to call upon us when in need of

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SPECIAL

THURSDAY,

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

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On All Summer Suits.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

FELL FROM BRIDGE ABUTMENT.

With a Child in Her Arms, Mrs. Lohman Dropped Ten Feet.

Alighted on Her Knees.

What might have been a fatal accident occurred at the north side abutment of the river bridge at Catawissa Saturday afternoon when Mrs. William Lohman of Berwick with a babe in her arms stepped upon a loose stone and was thrown down into the field, a distance of about ten feet. She had just alighted from the Columbia & Montour trolley car and had taken the first step in descending the abutment when the stone on which she was standing turned and pitched her off down into the field. She is said to have struck the ground squarely on her knees, which renders the escape from death of the child little short of a miracle.

No one saw her fall. There were three or four other passengers who got off the car, but they had preceded Mrs. Lohman down the steps and were probably fifty feet distant when the screams of her little six years old daughter, who was also with her, attracted their attention. Editor Randall of the Catawissa *News Item* and William Vastine of Catawissa, hurried to her assistance. She was taken to the Susquehanna House where she remained until her husband could be summoned from Berwick, after which she was removed to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Hower in Catawissa township, to which place she was going when the accident occurred. She sustained several painful bruises, but her injuries were not at all serious. The child which she was carrying, having been tightly clasped in her arms, did not strike the ground and was not injured.

GOING TO THE PHILIPPINES.

MISS CLYDE BARTHOLEMEW.

Miss Clyde Bartholemew, who for several years past has been teaching English literature and rhetoric, at the Normal School will leave next week for the Philippine Islands, where she will take up missionary work.

She will sail from San Francisco August 16, landing at Tokyo, Japan, and after studying the Japanese mission schools for three months, she will go to Manila, where she will take charge of the girls' department of the Presbyterian School for Native Christian Workers.

This school was recently founded by Dr. Ellinwood, the oldest secretary of the Presbyterian board of missions, as a memorial to his daughter and is the highest institution in the islands.

The mens' department is to be a college and theological seminary, and the girls' department will eventually grow into a woman's college. The term of service in this work is six years, but Miss Bartholemew expects to make it her life work.

As a mark of the esteem in which she has been held by the students, the graduating class of 1905 presented her with a gold cross and chain.

Her many friends in Bloomsburg while they regret her departure, wish her great success in her new work.

NORMAL LOSES DR. PECK.

DR. PAUL F. PECK.

Dr. Paul F. Peck, professor of history at the State Normal School, has been elected to the chair of history in Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa, which offer he has accepted. He will remain at the Normal until about August 1st, when he will go to the library of either Columbia University or the University of Chicago, to further arrange his lectures and courses of study. About the first of September he will go to Grinnell accompanied by his mother and sister.

Grinnell is among the best of the western colleges. It was the founder, Dr. Grinnell, who as a youth was advised by Horace Greeley to "go west, young man."

By the resignation of Dr. Peck from the faculty, the Normal School loses a most efficient instructor, who has been highly esteemed by every student. As a gentleman of great personal magnetism, he has won many friends in Bloomsburg who feel a deep sense of regret that he has severed his connection with the Normal School.

SUDDEN DEATH

John J. Sullivan died while sitting in a chair at his home on East Seventh street Sunday morning. He was the victim of a peculiar ailment. On several places of his body, on his hands and above his right eye, there were strange and angry appearing growths, resembling blood tumors. In the opinion of his physician he was similarly affected internally, which it is believed, caused his death.

John was formerly a motorman on the Catawissa division of the Columbia & Montour Electric Railway, but of late had been employed in a like capacity on the Danville and Bloomsburg line. He had not worked for several days owing to feeling unwell.

The deceased was twenty-five years of age. A kind-hearted, courteous young man, and always gentlemanly in his deportment. He was personally known, and highly esteemed by the writer, and it is with feelings of genuine sorrow that we pay this parting tribute of respect.

He is survived by his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, three sisters, Mary, Hannah and Agnes, and one brother, Joe. Rev. Daniel J. Sullivan is a step-brother.

Work Started on Millvile Trolley.

Work on the new trolley line which will connect Millville and Bloomsburg was commenced Monday morning. Thomas H. Reegan of Philadelphia, the contractor, together with his foremen, G. W. Williams, M. D. Dennis, Charles Carminto and M. D. Wolf, started in on the work at Irondale.

Seventy-five foreign laborers were put to work on the job of excavating and making the proper grades and from now on the work will be pushed to a rapid completion.

SIGHT INJURED BY EXPLOSION.

Ernest VanSickle of Jamison City Victim of Serious Mishap.

Face Was Badly Burned.

Both eyes severely injured, one to such an extent that it was feared for a time that its use would be forever destroyed, his face badly bruised and his left ear torn, was the result of a premature explosion of a charge of powder at Jamison City on Monday.

The accident was the outcome of a Fourth of July celebration. Young VanSickle together with several others of his age were using a piece of gas pipe, filling it with powder and setting it off by means of a fuze. They had no regular fuze and were igniting the charge with a slip of paper. In this instance the paper was too short, and young VanSickle after applying the match, was unable to reach a safe distance before the explosion occurred. As stated above it was feared that the sight of his left eye was destroyed. At the Williamsport Hospital, however, to which institution acting upon the advice of the family physician Dr. Smithgall he was immediately taken, the hope was expressed that the eye could be saved.

THIS WAS EASY.

West Berwick gave the wierdest kind of an exhibition in the base ball game against the A. A's here on Monday. It was, without any exception, the worst ever. Only one in the nine was there who showed that he knew anything about the game, the pitcher, Mr. Ludwig. He, as long as there were hopes of a creditable showing, did good work, and what he, young, strong-armed, with plenty of speed and good nerves, and a promising future, is doing with an incompetent, incongruous aggregation we have, since seeing the game, pondered to our discontent. There were quite a number of Berwick rooters on the ground but they didn't stay long. They watched the wretched work of their representatives for a few innings, when, after some demonstrative condolence, they left.

The work of the locals was all that could be desired. They hit and ran bases well; displayed good judgment and had plenty of ginger. Young Bomboy was on the slab and acquitted himself in a manner that caused all sorts of nice things to be said about him. He has the speed, curves and control and gives promise of developing into a first class pitcher. The whole team played well and Coffman's work was especially brilliant. Score, Bloom 19, Berwick 0.

Improving Paper Mill Plant.

Mr. Shew, proprietor of the paper mill at Light Street, will make extensive improvements at his plant, among which will be a new water wheel, larger than the one doing service at present, and a number of new machines.

This plant has been successfully operated for years, and the increasing demand for its product, which is a water proof variety, necessitates the installation of additional machinery, which will, of course enlarge the capacity. John M. Hurst, of York, Pa., a man skilled in this particular line of work, is putting in the new machinery.

County Treasurer A. B. Croop put in yesterday at Berwick collecting the mercantile tax.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Purity Enamel Ware,

MADE BY

Stransky & Co.,

Who have been Awarded the First Prizes at the Following ExhibitionS:

1872, Vienna, Austria.
1876, Phila. U. S. A.
1878, Paris, France.
1881, Leipzig, Saxony.
1882, St. Petersburg, Russia.
1886, Edinburgh, Scotland.
1887, Brussels, Belgium.
1888, Melbourne, Australia.
1891, London, England.
1892, Munich, Bavaria.
1893, Rome, Italy.
1893, Chicago, U. S. A.
1894, Bomboy, India.
1895, Cairo Egypt.
1896, Nurnberg, Bavaria.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

Much Alarm, Little Cause.

The usual quiet and tranquility of the town was twice embroiled by fire alarms on Saturday. The first was sent in shortly before the noon hour, occasioned by an incipient blaze at the home of Daniel Ball on East street below Fourth. A quilt carelessly thrown against a stove pipe became ignited, which in turn communicated to a mattress. A fire of serious proportions looked iminent and an alarm was given. The fire companies answered the call but their services were not needed as the burning articles had been thrown out of the house before they reached the scene.

The second excitement of the day and one which thoroughly stirred up the whole populace occurred about half past five o'clock in the afternoon. The whole fire department was out, Market street was fairly thronged with people and for fully half an hour the agitation was intense. Then it was learned that the alarm was a false one.

Slept Peacefully Away.

The end came peacefully to Mrs. Joseph Giger at her home at Lime Ridge Saturday morning. She had been unwell for some time, and anticipating a visit from her daughter Mrs. Arista Terwilliger of Light Street, she laid down on the sofa for a little rest. When Mrs. Terwilliger arrived her mother was sleeping and she did not disturb her. A little later Mr. Giger entered the room and was shocked to find his wife dead.

Mrs. Giger was seventy seven years of age and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. She is survived by her husband, three sons, William of Lime Ridge, Hiram of Meeker and Harvey of Bloomsburg, and the daughter above mentioned. The funeral took place yesterday. Interment was made in the cemetery at the Hidlay church.

Arrested For Deserting His Wife.

Thomas O'Laughlin of Berwick was lodged in jail on Friday charged with having deserted his wife. He was arrested by chief of police Adam Clayberger and given a hearing before Justice of the Peace Beishline. In default of $500 bail he was locked up to await trial at the next term of court.

SPECIAL JULY SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS AND SHIRT WAIST SUITS

They will help solve the poblem of what to wear in hot weather. Prices a decided inducement.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS

At Eighteen Each Man Draws His Lot For Service.

USE ONLY MOST ROBUST

Their Drills and Manual of Arms are Common to All Countries, but in Regimental Life They Are Subjected to Rigorous Discipline.—Equipments all Native.

Hetai-Sin (for so the Tommy Atkins of the Orient is called, is a soldier by conscription, and at eighteen draws his lot for service. Theoretically, then, each Japanese is a soldier since military service is obligatory; but in practice it is otherwise limited by circumstances. The birth rate in Japan is so large that, while the present population is only 47,000,000, the nation is likely to become the most populous in time. As a natural result, the selective system is carried to an extreme which insures to the Mikado's army men only of the most robust constitution. To the examiners of the council of revision is left the troublesome puzzle of making choice, for the largest part of the conscripts are of splendidly muscular build. To a large extent this is due to the esteem in which gymnastic feats are held among the young Japanese. In time of peace Japan's army numbers an effective fighting force of 250,000, and in eight hours this can be swelled from the reserve to 1,000,000 fighters.

In regimental life Hetai-Sin is subjected to a rigorous discipline.

At the sound of the trumpet by 5 o'clock in Winter and at 4.30 in Summer, Hetai-Sin is turned out from his slumbers. Fifteen minutes later he eats his first meal, composed of rice, vegetables, cold meat, and two cups of tea. Then he is called to assembly and started off on his day's work and exercise. The drills and manual of arms are those common to military bodies in all modern armies. To these, however, the Japanese have added gymnastics, a great deal of fencing with the bayonet, and a great deal of walking or marching. Particular pains have been directed toward showing him how to shoot, and to shoot straight at that. In target practice, in field exercises and the like he fires 250 cartridges a year; and in four years he must have to his credit between 700 and 800 placed shots.

From 6 o'clock to 11 o'clock a. m., with five-minute rests every half hour, he is drilled under the direction of officers—the non-commissioned officers being present merely to insure regularity of movement and precision of evolution.

At noon Hetai-Shin eats again—the second meal being substantially like the early morning breakfast, with the exception that on alternate days fresh or dried fish replaces the meat.

After this midday meal the men rest and work indoors about their quarters until 2 o'clock, when once more they take up their outside exercises, which are continued until 6. From 6 to 7 he feeds for the last time. Wheat bread, for several years now, has entered into the military diet, and replaces rice. From 8 to 9 o'clock Hetai-Sin is free—provided he is not of the day's guard.

In field work during manoeuvres the life of the Japanese soldier is a rough one. No quarters. He sleeps upon the ground, in the open air, and eats a handful of rice with "cho-you" and dried fish. The "cho-you" is a fermented sauce, which constitutes a violent condiment of the first order.

The officers live just as the men do, and, like them, sleep only under shelter tents.

Besides this military instruction, the illiterate ones are made to attend courses of lectures in writing and in calculation, presided over by officers specially detailed for this service. These lessons are followed by competitive examinations, and in this way the hopelessly ignorant are rapidly weeded out.

The arms, clothing, and all parts of the soldier's equipment are of Japanese workmanship. The rifles, which are said to be wonderfully efficient, have been made by Arisaka, and are manufactured at Tokio, as are also the bayonets, lances, and sabres. The steel used is provided by the model foundries of Kioushiou, and are from native ores. At Osaka a magnificent arsenal orperated upon the plans of the noted French engineer Bertin are made the field guns and other artillery for the service.

The cavalry is mounted on native horses, of the breeds of Kawana and Kioushiou, the Nambou breed being especially fitted for draught and artillery purposes. These animals are tough, wiry and small feeders.

All of the clothing is of Japanese manufacture. Each soldier has two cloth uniforms for winter wear, two white linen uniforms for summer, and two complete suits of working clothes for exercise and rough work. Besides these, he is allowed a stiff cap for full dress, a soft cap with visor to be worn in town, and a round, visorless cap for ordinary working dress. Of military accoutrement, besides his gun, he has a sword belt, a canteen, a knapsack, two cartridge boxes, and a bayonet scabbard. The bayonet is like the Mauser short sword in use in the German Army.

Japan has about the same area as Montana, with more than half as many people as there are in the whole United States. It raises sufficient agricultural products to feed its own people and leave a good quantity for export.

FACTS ABOUT PORT ARTHUR.

Japan Captured It in 1894, but Was Forced to Return It to China.

Several letters asking for information in regard to Port Arthur have been received by The New York Times.

Correspondents inquire if the place does not still belong to China, if, should Japan capture it, she would be allowed to keep it, why it is called Port Arthur, etc.

Port Arthur, the ancient seaport of Lu-Chung-Cheng, was until the war between China and Japan in 1894 in the undisputed possession of the Chinese. On Nov. 21, 1894, it was captured by Japanese troops. By the treaty of peace between China and Japan, signed at Shimonoseki on April 17, 1895, it was ceded to Japan with practically the whole of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including all islands appertaining or belonging thereto.

Owing to the action of Russia, supported by France and Germany, Japan was compelled to retrocede, under Article I. of a convention signed at Peking on Nov. 8, 1895, all the territory occupied by her in Manchuria, and by Dec. 31 of that year the last Japanese soldier had been withdrawn.

On March 29, 1898, China and Russia signed an agreement at Peking by which Port Arthur and Talien-Wan were leased to Russia for a term of twenty-five years, which period, by mutual agreement, might be further prolonged, and by which China allowed Russia to build branch railways through Manchuria connecting these ports with the main Siberian line. The Manchurian trouble, with the resulting war between Japan and Russia, has grown out of the Chinese-Russian railway agreements. No sooner was Russia in possession of Port Arthur than she proceeded to make it what would, it was expected, be an impregnable fortress.

Port Arthur owes the name by which it is known in Europe and America to the fact that the first white man to visit it was an English naval officer named Arthur.

Japan's British Destroyers.

It should be satisfactory to the British to reflect that the torpedo vessels are nearly all English built. In all, Japan had twenty vessels specially constructed for torpedo work at the time of the last official return seven or eight months ago, and seventeen of these were torpedo boat destroyers. Two of these, the Harasame and the Muraame, each of 374 tons displacement, were built at Yokosuka, in Japan, in 1902, but the other fifteen were all made in Great Britain. The first was the Ikazuchi, constructed by Yarrow Poplar, in 1898, and of the fourteen others—two in 1898, seven in 1899, one in 1900, two in 1901, and two in 1902—six were built by the Yarrow firm and eight by Thornycroft of Chiswick. The tonnage of these boats varied from 307 to 373, and all were armed alike with one twelve-pounder quick-firing gun, five smaller quick-firing guns and two torpedo tubes.—Naval Correspondent London Pall Mall Gazette.

Curious Custom in Russia.

A curious custom has just been celebrated at Klin, near Moscow. All the marriageable girls in the town lined up in the principal street, decked out in their simple finery, many of them also having with them the stock of linen, household and personal, which forms part of their dowry. The young men contemplating matrimony then walked down the serried ranks of beauty as they moved toward the church, and collected the girls of their choice. A formal visit to the parents to arrange details was then made in each case, and a date fixed for the ceremony.

Japan's Manufacturing Industries.

Japan has every kind of manufacturing—cotton goods, telescopes, microscopes, watches, knives, spoons, electric machinery, matches, clocks, woolen goods and a host of other lines. In 1870 there was almost no manufacturing in Japan—now Japan has over 8,000 factories of various kinds. It has 201 cotton mills, with 887,000 spindles. Including cotton growing, this industry employes 1,000,000 people. Japan does weaving in 60,408 dwellings or establishments, containing 924,123 looms and employing 1,042,866 persons. This includes many thousands of silk weavers.

Japan's Railway and Telegraph.

Japan has over 3,000 miles of railway and 1,500 miles of telegraph lines in operation. Twenty-five years ago not a mile of this system existed. It has facilities for making everything necessary for the construction and equipment of railroads except locomotives. It runs its railroads with native labor entirely, from the general superintendent down, including the train dispatchers.

Population of Japan.

Japan with 47,000,000 population has 4,302,623 pupils in its elementary schools, or 91 in every 1,000; while Russia, with 130,000,000 population, has only 4,193,594, or 32 in every 1,000. Japan has 4,852 postoffices, equal to one postoffice for each 9,700 people; Russia has only 6,029, or one for each 21,500 people.

Baboon's Life Insured.

An insurance agency of Kenosha, Wis., has written a $25,000 risk on Major Kelly, an educated baboon owned by a New York animal trainer. The animal has been the sensation of New York society for two years, and has been trained to a remarkable degree. The annual premium on the risk is $2,500.

MOJI JAPAN'S GIBRALTAR

It is One of the Best Fortified Places on Earth.

POWERS ONCE SHELLED IT

The Hills are Honey-Combed With Forts and Protected by Artillery, But Guns Cannot be Seen.—Place is Now the Scene of Great Activity.

Moji is the Gibraltar of Japan.

Whether you arrive by land or by sea, the place gives an immediate impression of culminating majesty, says the London Daily Mail. Great hills tower up in every direction, and behind them lies snow-clad mountain peaks proudly topping them.

Here and there you spy openings on the rocky shore, artfully concealed natural harbors. A well protected channel itself, and here, after a short journey, you come on the twin towns Moji and Shimonoseki, on either side of the bay.

The hills, black and lined with mist, stand grimly around. Stacks of Titanic chimneys on the low levels of Moji vomit forth thick smoke, recalling the horrors of Pittsburg. Ten thousand craft, from the 8,000-ton Harland and Wolff steamer to the antique junk, lie packed around. Stacks of coal, almost mountains in themselves, are one great center of work. An almost unceasing succession of trains adds to them, while myriads workers bear the accumulating loads to lighters nearby. The locomotives you notice are Baldwin, and the coal trucks are the newest pattern—steel, automatic emptying. The open fires burn weirdly on the native boats. There is a feeling of haste in the air.

In the harbor, both on the Moji and the Shimonoseki sides, the native craft emptying and filling with great speed. In the deeper water great steamers are lying, surrounded by coal barges, and an army of women and men is coaling them by hand with a rapidity no machinery can rival. This is not the sleepy Orient, but has the spirit of the bustling West.

The multitudinous junks themselves are well worth notice. Here is a junk so large that half a dozen households could find room on it; here one so tiny that its poor owner and wife and children can only find room to sleep at night by pulling matting over the bare deck. This junk is outwardly the replica of an old Spanish galleon, and this is the image of the pictured pirate craft which awesomely rejoiced one's boyhood days.

It is hard to realize that around here is one of the best fortified spots on earth. Every trace of the gigantic military and naval preparations now proceeding in the neighborhood is as carefully covered as possible. The hills around are honey-combed with forts and protected by artillery at every point, but one looks in vain for the guns. The supplies now being landed from a thousand junks are, every one is aware for military use. But there are no men in uniform supervising. Tens of thousands of troops lie ready within a brief march; but there is not a soldier on the streets. This scenery, at least, is typically Oriental.

Those who are enraptured with the poetic side of Japan would receive a shock from the streets of Moji or its sister town, Shimonoseki. They are as prosaic and as dirty as those of the worst parts of the Black Country. Every one bears the traces of toil. The streets are narrow and tortuous, and have that indescribable "slummy" smell (the nearest approach to a description can be a combination of the odors of boiled cabbage and spilled paraffin) familiar in the back streets of London. The children too often show plain traces that their mothers are busy at other work than caring for them. The roadways are without footpaths, and on wet days are anything but pleasant. Drainage is exceedingly primitive. Every shop has its front open all day, even in these winter times.

Shimonoseki and Moji have been the center for two of the most momentous events in modern Japanese history. It was here, in 1858, that the fleets of the Great Powers came to punish Japan for some offences against foreigners. Many men still living nearby took part in that conflict, and they say (whether rightly or not, I have no means of knowing) that the Marquis Ito himself was among the defenders. The fleets shelled Moji, and the people mounted their batteries and vigorously replied. But every Japanese shot fell short. The result of that bombardment was not merely local ruin at Moji, but stretched out to the overthrow of the old Japanese feudalism and the inception of a new ideal of an Occidentalized Orient.

It was therefore fitting that this same bay, which had witnessed the humiliation of the old, should be the scene of the crowning triumph of the new. In 1895 Japan proved, by force of arms, her power to enter the ranks of the world-nations. China law defeated before her despised rival, and it was to Shimonoseki that Li Hung Chang, China's envoy, came craving, and obtaining, peace.

Japan's Mineral Wealth.

Japan has gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and mercury in abundance, besides coal and iron. It is mining over 2,000 tons of coal a day, nearly 1,000,000 tons yearly, and the supply is of fine quality, apparently inexhaustible. Twenty-five years ago the output was only 300 tons a day.

LAKE BAIKAL.

Body of Water Which Obstructs Russia's Advance.

As a serious obstruction to Russian transport to the Far East, Lake Baikal is attracting some attention just now. We were all told in our schooldays that the Caspiain, the Sea of Aral, and other lakes of the Siberian steppes were relics of an ancient gulf of the Arctic Ocean, from which they had received their population of seals. Perhaps we included Lake Baikal in the list, and the inclusion would have this one justification—that seals are found there, too. But Baikal must have got its seals at second hand, any direct connection of it with the Arctic being most improbable. Unlike the lakes of the steppes, whose shores slope gently down to a shallow bottom, Baikal lies in the heart of the highlands, and has lofty, precipitous shores and depths of as much as 700 fathoms, far deeper than the German Ocean. It differs, in fact, from the other Siberian lakes mentioned, just as Tanganyika and Nyassa differ from the Victoria Nyanza.

For a summary of the latest scientific information on the lake we may turn to the lately published third volume of "Das Antlitz der Erde," the great work of the veteran geologist, Prof. Suess of Vienna. From this we learn that Lake Baikal has probably been formed by a series of great earth-fissures, similar to, but more complex than, those which have formed the deep and long African lakes. The chief inflowing river, the Selenga, and the outflowing Angara do not enter and leave at the two extremities of the lake, as one might expect, but at points nearly opposite one another not far from the southwestern corner of the lake. This suggests that they may have once been a single, continuous river, across whose course a long deep trough was chopped, as it were, in which waters accumulated to form the lake. This peculiarity is the source of all the engineering troubles in the construction of the railway, for while the natural routes to and from the lake along the two river valleys are easy enough, the lake itself stands athwart the route, its steep shores affording little footing for a railway, so that for the present trains must be carried across it somehow.

The problem of getting round the southwestern corner of the lake has been somewhat simplified for the Russian engineers by a remarkable event in the geological history of the district. There flows into the southwestern extremity of the lake a little stream, the Kuluchna. Once this was a longer stream, but the upper part of its valley has been dammed across by a flow of basaltic lava. The dammed up upper waters overflowed in another direction into the Angara, their point of influx determining the site of the town of Irkutsk. This diverted stream, now called the Irgita, has cut for itself a deep gorge, and so has facilitated the work of the railway engineers, who, by tunneling through the lava-dam will soon be able to carry the line from the Irkuta to the Kultuchna, and so to the south side of the lake and the mouth of the Selenga.—Correspondent London Globe.

Russian Pottery Outside of Russia.

Very little is known in this country of Russian pottery. In St. Petersburg there is a royal porcelain manufactory where exceedingly fine and artistic ware is produced, though it is almost impossible to bring samples out of that country, which accounts for its great scarcity in Europe and America. The pottery is of a bold, semi-barbaric character, with arabesque decorations, consisting of heads of animals in relief, etc. The industry is carried on rather sparingly, and, aside from this royal porcelain plant, there is but little attention given to the production of ceramic wares.

In the Pennsylvania Museum, of which Edwin Atlee Barber is curator, can be seen a case of decorated Russian pottery, which was originally exhibited at the Centennial exhibition in 1876. This pottery is of a buff or orange colored clay, and the decorations are in relief and highly colored. The pieces are in the shape of coffee pots, vases, plaques, etc. Another variety is decorated with conventionalied animals, painted in enamelled colors. There is also in this museum a single piece of fine porcelain, artistically decorated, consisting of a cup and saucer the product of one of the modern Russian potteries.—China, Glass and Pottery Review.

Some Proverbs of the Japanese.

The man who knows Japan was speaking the other evening of its proverbs.

"We all know," he said, "the proverb about 'more haste, less speed,' but the Japs put it: 'If in a hurry, go round.' We say, very crudely, that 'accidents will happen in the best regulated families,' but the Japanese with a view to making the phrase more picturesque, say: 'Even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree.' The saying about edged tools and cut fingers, the people of the Flowery Kingdom vary thus: 'If one plays with tigers one is likely to have trouble,' while our 'oil and water won't mix' they know as 'you can't rivet a nail in a custard.' Where we say 'out of evil good may come,' they say 'the lotus springs from the mud.' Mrs. Partington's attempt is in Japan, 'scattering fog with a fan.' 'building bridges to the clouds,' or 'dipping up the ocean with a shell.' And when the person making such an attempt has failed the Japanese say that, after all, 'thine own heart makes the world.'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA

Scenes at St. Petersburg During War Time.

NEARLY ALL IN UNIFORM

The Streets are Thronged With People, Sleighs Dash by at Speed of Fire Engines, Marching Soldiers.—All is Hustle and Bustle.—Methods of the Police.

Above the snow whitened Place of St. Isaac the great cathedral rears its enormous bulk of gray and green granite and marble, with the gilded dome blazing in the sunlight. Its outlines are picked out, wherever snow can lie.

Down below, over the smooth snow, the sleighs glide swiftly, noiselessly by. At the end of one perspective of painted houses the slender golden pinnacle of Peter of Great's Admiralty shoot a tongue of flame aloft. At the end of another perspective the curious cupolas of a great church float like balloons in the sky. The Bolshola Marskaia, the Bond street of St. Petersburg, is full of life and movement. Pavements are thronged with men in astrakhan coats and caps, ladies in sable and fox. In the roadway a double stream of sleighs, driven by shaggy haired izvostchiks in caps like ladies' muffs and huge padded coats wrapped round and round them and secured by embroidered waist belts. Down the middle of the street, with great shouting to clear the way, comes at the furious pace of a fire engine the private sleigh, drawn by two magnificent horses, of some great nobleman. Over the horses' quarters a blue silk netting is spread to screen the lady in richest sables who occupies the sleigh from the flying snow flung up by the horses' hoofs.

Through the archway which leads from the Morskaia into the Great Place before the Winter Palace comes the sound of an approaching cheer.

Instantly police officers in long gray coats appear from nowhere, the traffic in the roadway draws to one side, the people on the pavement stop and face toward the road, a sleigh conveying a distinguished looking officer, who looks keenly about, and whom all the suddenly materialized police salute, dashes by; then, after an interval, a sleigh magnificently horsed, with the driver in the bright scarlet and gold lace livery of the court.

Officers salute, the people raise their hats, and the Empress bows and smiles. Another sleigh follows, the little procession turns into the Nevsky Prospekt, and, taking the center of the broad avenue, is gone like a flash on its way to the Anitchkoff Palace, where is a gathering of great ladies interested in the Red Cross organization. The swarms of police disappear as quickly as they appeared; the unobtrusively dressed men who when the royal carriage was passing showed indications of official responsibilities mingle once more with the crowd.

Down on the broad quay alongside the Neva, where the palace fronts and many of the great houses are, the heavy carriages of Ambassadors race along at what seems more than motor car speed. A detachment of soldiers in queer, tall brass helmets that look more ecclesiastical than military marches by, people are out taking the afternoon constitutional—in furs and goloshes, of course, and the men mostly in uniform, for nearly every one wears uniform of some sort. Not only soldiers but students, officials, all sorts of people, wear uniforms. Even a ladies' school out walking two by two along the quay, has its distinctive uniform. The river is a broad white snow plain, upon which dark groups of men with horses and sleighs are engaged in digging out huge blocks of ice. The Neva is frozen nearly two feet deep, and heavy wagons are crossing it by the tracks which supplement the long-spanned bridges.

Along the Nevsky you come upon a row of handsome steel frame, stone faced shops, so light and so lofty that you almost fancy you are in New York. And ten yards further there is a shop built of wood, the entrance to which is down a short flight of awkward steps, and you almost wonder whether you are not back in the eighteenth century. The front of one shop is nearly all plate glass, the front of the next is covered with colored paintings of the goods on sale for the information of the large proportion of people who are unable to read. Here you see a tea and bread-and-butter shop, all marble and gilt and electric light, and across the way is a dim bazaar, where priceless goods and the tawdriest rubbish are to be found in little recesses that serve as stores, where the proprietors stand at their shop doors to tout for customers, and where the smallest bargain is not struck without much haggling and gesticulating.

In one street you are as far west as Broadway, and around the corner you are as far East as Damascus. People dine at a restaurant with walls of inlaid marble, where, with great pomp and circumstance, they catch you your selected fish alive from the glass tank in which it swims, serve it on a silver dish and charge prices that would make the Carlton envious, then the same people go out into the street and haggle for five copeks in the price of a sledge fare.—London Daily Mail.

The head of Liberty which adorns the silver dollar of the United States reproduces the features of a young school teacher of Philadelphia. A century ago the Rothschilds adorned their bank notes with the benevolent face of Baroness de Rothschild

STORIES FROM JAPAN.

Three Characteristic Bits of the Little Brown People.

A Yokohama newspaper says: "Mr. Yahei Ichiyama, a carver of Buddhist images, who lives at 9 Okinacho Itchome, Yokohama, has applied to the department of the navy for the capture, if possible of course, of the Russian warship Vladimir Monomach (6,061), whose figurehead consists of the image of the Russian sovereign Vladimir Mohomach. The applicant made the image some eighteen years ago, spending six months in the work, and now that we are fighting with Russia he wants to recover it from the possession of the enemy, and hence to see the warship as well as the image captured by the Japanese navy. She is a very old craft, being launched in 1882, and it is doubtful whether she is worth capturing."

In the Kobe Yushin appears a story of "a foreign lady, apparently about 50 years of age, accompanied by a young Japanese gentleman," who delighted a crowd at the railway station by waving a Japanese flag and cheering as troops departed for the war and also distributing money among the soldiers. Then, says the account, "after she had exchanged hearty turnhandshakes with the officers, she turned to Capt. Hannosuke Miyamoto and putting on one of his arms a gold barcelet she had worn on her right arm, remarked: 'My young man, please accept my present and fight your best.' 'Thank you,' was his reply, 'I promise you I will never return without this bracelet smeared with Russian blood.'"

Among the institutions of civilization which Japan gained from Europe was the "prison editor." Until a few years ago he was absolutely indispensable to the native Japanese journals, which were constantly at war with the government. In the '60s journalism was a punishable offense; and in the '70s and '80s, though tolerated, it was severely restricted, and state officials could and did imprison editors at their discretion. Hence the vital necessity of an "editor" whose department it was solely to go to prison. But this arbitrary imprisonment was abolished in 1887, and ten years later full freedom of speech, lese majesty barred, was conceded.

Japanese "English."

The extent to which Japan is becoming Anglicized is evidenced more or less by the ever increasing use of the English language there. There are few large stores in Tokio which do not exhibit some sign or other written in English, and the same is true, to a less degree, of other large cities in Japan.

At Kioto, for instance, there is a hotel which displays an announcement reading as follows: "On the dining time nobody shall be enter to the dining and drawing room without the guests allow."

The municipal ordinances of that city contain the following specimen of English literature: "Any dealer shall be honestly by his trade. Of course, the sold one shall prepare to make up the safe package."

A Tokio dentist recently sent out a circular written in both Japanese and English. The so-called English portion read as follows: "Our tooth is an important organ for human life and countenance, as you know; therefore, when it is attack by disease or injury artificial tooth is also very useful. I am engaged in the dentistry and I will make for your purpose."

A shoemaker in the same city displays a signboard containing the words: "Shoos maid and men dead hear."

At Nikko you can buy a bottle of claret which has a printed label on it like this: "Weak man who is not so hard of his stomach takes notice of his health ever must use this wine usually."

Fortunately for the buyer of the wine, the claret is not as bad as the English.

Japanese Wedding Ceremony.

A Japanese wedding recently took place in California according to native custom. The ceremony was short. Without priest or book, the bride and groom were ushered into separate rooms, mysteriously darkened, and in seclusion each drank three cups of wine three times. This is the "San San Qudo," or three times three ceremony which is all there is to the matrimonial rite. After this the two were declared man and wife, and the rest of the festivity was devoted to the wedding feast, singing and dancing.

Dogs Most Useful In Arctic Region.

Dogs are undeniably the most useful animals for man in his polar expeditions where sledges must be dragged over the ice of the Polar sea. They have the advantage also, that, unlike horses and reindeer, they readily eat their fellows. Their weight is small, and they can be easily carried on light boats or on ice floes. As the Danish government has forbidden the exportation of dogs from Greenland, explorers usually get their animals from western Siberia.

Japan's Home Coal Supply.

The coal for the Japanese fleet comes chiefly from the Island of Hokkaido or Yezo, to the north of the Island of Nippon, the largest in the empire. The two ports supplying it are Mororan on the south coast and Otaru on the west coast. At present one company, the Hokkaido Tunka Tetsudo Kaisha, a wealthy corporation, owning mines, railways and wharves, provides the fuel of the imperial navy, which is bituminous and of high grade.—London Globe.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 29, 1905

Certain prominent stand patters who have recently visited Washington have spread the report that the brewers of the country will be called upon by the next Congress to make good the constantly growing deficit in the government's finances and to provide for such increased expenses of the federal institution as are inevitable with each year's growth of the country. It is declared that under no circumstances will the stand patters permit any change in the existing tariff schedules which could not be altered as to produce an increased revenue without curtailing in some slight degree the profits of those manufacturers whom the President has described as "protected hogs with their feet in the trough". That something must be done to increase the revenues is, however obvious to even the most obtuse observers of the federal finances, with the sole exception of Secretary Shaw, and it is believed that this can be done by materially increasing the tax on beer.

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Those who advocate an increased tax on beer, as a practical substitute for that revision which the President has declared to be essential to "a square deal to every man" believe they can enlist the sympathy of the temperance people of the country who will, they expect, welcome any increase of the taxation on drink, regardless of the purpose which is back of such increase. It is pointed out that there are now sold each year 45,000,000 barrels of beer and that an increased tax of $1 per barrel would net the government as many dollars. The President will, it is believed, press railroad rate legislation at the next session of Congress in preference to all other needed reforms and that will afford the stand patters an opportunity to escape any determined onslaught on their position. The opposition to railroad rate legislation is certain to be bitter and the details of the fight will it is hoped, crowd the columns of the press to the exclusion of all other issues, so that the necessity of tariff revision will be temporarily lost sight of. Then there will follow a short session of Congress of which, the Republican leaders claim, it is impossible to change the tariff, and so the protected hogs will be insured at least two years more of undisturbed monopoly.

With this situation in Congress it is claimed that as the session draws to a close it can be so suddenly discovered that no provision for remedying the deficit or augmenting the revenues has been adopted and it will be comparatively little trouble to rush through a bill increasing the tax on beer and so the imperative necessity of decreasing the tariff rates will be evaded. It is insisted that this beer tax bill will, if necessary be deferred until the approach of the hot season next summer. The Treasury has an ample surplus. The expenses of the Panama Canal are to be defrayed by the sale of $130,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds and no dangerous diminution of the treasury surplus will be experienced before the close of the next fiscal year. It is invariably the case that with the first warm days of spring Congress always yearns to get away. Disciples of Isaac Walton gather their friends in the cloak rooms of Senate and House and there relate tales of trout and bass and tarpon which sets on fire the sporting blood of most of the distinguished solons. Then there comes a really hot spell and like a horde of weary school boys, the grave statesmen of the national legislature become almost desperate in their desire to begin their summer vacations. It is at such times as these that much of the most pernicious legislation is permitted to slip through unobserved and the mere warning that objection will "provoke debate and delay adjournment" proves a potent argument with many of the men most prone to fight improper measures earlier in the session. At such a time, according to the plans of the stand patters, a bill providing for the increased beer tax will be introduced and rushed through the House and it is believed that it will not encounter severe opposition in the Senate.

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There is just one hope of those who would compel the protected industries to sacrifice a small percentage of their profits in the interests of the great mass of people whose incomes have not increased a dollar a week while their expenses have been double. That hope rests in the Democrats of the Senate. Unfortunately there is no "gag-rule" in the Senate. Any revenue bill can be amended to change the tariff schedules, although the upper chamber cannot originate such a bill. Then must the Democrats strike if they would actually protect the interests of the people. They can press and debate amendment after amendment providing for lower tariff schedules and if they are faithful to their duty they can compel a compromise which will afford at least some measure of relief from the exorbitant prices now demanded for the very necessities of life by the conscienceless trusts.

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The administration has been placed in a most embarassing position by the sudden resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama Canal Commission. It is not two months since Mr. Wallace was promoted to a place on the Commission with an increase of salary which made his total remuneration $25,000 a year with a furnished house thrown in and it was confidently expected that he had undertaken the construction of the canal in real earnest and that he would take pride in associating his name with the great engineering project. Mr. Wallace was offered a place in this country, however, at a salary of $60,000 a year and he yielded to the temptation of the increased remuneration regardless of the fact that his abandonment of the canal would be regarded by his fellow citizens as closely approximating desertion.

How Is Your Heart?

Is your pulse weak, too slow, too fast, or does it skip a beat?

Do you have shortness of breath, weak or hungry spells, fainting, smothering or choking spells, palpitation, fluttering, pains around the heart, in side and shoulder; or hurt when lying on left side?

If you have any of these symptoms your heart is weak or diseased, and cannot get better without assistance.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens weak hearts, and rarely ever fails to cure heart disease. Try it, and see how quickly you will find relief.

"About January 1st, 1902, I took down with weakness and dropsy, and gradually grew worse. I was told by my family physician that my case was hopeless. My neighbors and family had given me up to die. My limbs and body were swollen to one-third larger than normal size, and water had collected around my heart. For at least three months I had to sit propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I sent for five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and by the time I had taken them all I was entirely cured. I feel better than I have for twenty years, and I am able to do any kind of work on my farm. My attending physician told me that if it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I would now be in my grave."

L. T. CURD, Wilmore, Ky.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Corn Grows Five Inches in 24 Hours.

Lancaster county's claim to have the most fertile soil of any of the agricultural sections of the United States is given strong support by J. M. Sweigart, a farmer of Denver. Mr. Sweigart has a patch of early sweet corn which has been doing some great stunts in the way of rapid growth, and believing that its growth was really remarkable, he made an experiment. A board was placed beside a stalk, both being of the same heighth, and in one night it was found that the stalk had grown more than two inches above the board. In twenty-four hours the growth was nearly five inches, a developement that is considered wonderful.

Potato Bugs Getting in Their Work

Farmers and gardeners are at present engaged in a war of extermination on potato bugs, which have become very numerous since the recent warm wave and showers. In some sections lice are destroying the plants and other patches are affected with a blight. However, with a persistent and careful use of Paris green or London purple, it is believed there will be a fairly good crop of tubers this year.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

The Modern Farmer.

The farming life of today, as contrasted with that of fifty years ago, is a paraphrase of comfort and convenience, says an exchange. The lonely log house remote from market and devoid of advantages that a half cycle of time has made possible would scarcely appeal to the present day farmer.

The twentieth century soil tiller has practically all the modern comforts. His mail is delivered daily. He has telephonic connection with the buying and selling world, affording the best opportunities for marketing to advantage. His home is of recent architecture, constructed of wood, brick or stone, and well furnished. He has modern plumbing and modern heating, and with the advent of acetylene gas, has modern lighting. At night his home is as attractively illuminated as that of his city brother, for it is a suggestive fact that "acetylene for country homes" has so appealed to the farmer that of the 80,000 users of acetylene gas in the United States, the farmer is one of the largest of all classes.

The continued growth and progress of this great country, ever a cause of wonderment, has no greater exemplification than evolution on the farm. Already the farmer is becoming the most envied of men—the freest, the healthiest, the happiest.

Liquor License Ruling

Hereafter the Luzerne Court will not revoke a license for a violation of the law in a year for which the license has expired. Decisions in two cases of this kind were made Friday. In one of them application was made to have the license of Adam Norwalls of Luzerne Borough revoked. The evidence showed that the violation occurred previous to the first of April, or during the previous year, and the court refused to interfere.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, Smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 6-29 4t

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS	4 A. M.	30	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	8 15	f 9 30	f 2 40	f 5 25
Kilnes Grove	f 8 51	f 10 04	.....	f 5 33
Wolverton	f 8 56	f 10 09	.....	f 5 37
Kipps Run	f 7 06	f 10 11	.....	f 5 44
South Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville				
Boyd	f 7 16	f 10 23	.....	f 5 53
Roaring Creek	f 7 23	f 10 28	f 2 31	f 6 01
Catawissa	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg				
Espy Ferry	.....	s10 47	.....	f 6 19
Stonytown Ferry	f 7 52	.....	.....	f 6 27
Creasy	7 54	10 56	2 56	6 30
Nescopeck	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick				
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	f 8 25	f 11 25	.....	f 6 56
Moncanaqua	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sickshinny				
Retreat	8 42	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood	f 9 00	f 12 00	.....	f 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	f 9 02	.....	.....	f 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre....Leave	$ 7 15	$ 10 35	f 2 45	$ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	7 22	.....	.....	f 6 07
Buttonwood	f 7 24	.....	f 2 54	f 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 28
Shickshinny				
Mocanaqua	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill	f 7 53	.....	f 3 27	f 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Berwick				
Nescopeck	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Creasy	8 18	f 11 45	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	f 8 21	.....	.....	f 7 12
Espy Ferry	f 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg				
East Bloomsburg	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek	f 8 48	f 12 00	f 4 19	f 7 39
Boyd	f 8 55	.....	f 4 26	f 7 46
Danville				
South Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run	f 9 05	.....	f 4 35	f 7 56
Wolverton	f 9 12	.....	f 4 42	f 8 03
Kilnes Grove	f 9 15	.....	f 4 45	f 8 ..
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"s" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10:43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11,47 a. m., week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 1.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1?, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Pamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.55 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:00 a. m. Exp	3:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. $1 Exc	(60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m. Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	SEA ISLE CITY
1:30 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	7: 0a m $1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:00 p. m Exp.	1:40 p. m. Exp.	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	4:20 p. m Ex.
4:01 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl,	7:00 a m $1 Ex
7:00 a. m. $1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	9:15 a. m. Ex.
7:30 a. m. $1 Exc	CAPE MAY	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	
8:30 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
12:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
11:30 p. m. Exp.		
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miurtes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	16 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	12 01	1507
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	5 .
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 23	5 5
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg	7 33	10 41	2 33	6
Espy	7 3	6 48	2 40	6 13
Lime Ridge	7 44	10 58	12 46	6 2
Willow Grove	17 48	10 57	12 50	6 2.
Briarcreek	7 52	10 59	12 53	10 27
Berwick	7 5.	11 03	2 58	6 34
Beach Haven	8 03	11 12	3 06	6 44
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 09	16 54
Shickshinny	8 23	11 31	3 20	7 13
Hunlock's	8 33	11 39	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 28
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON	9 44	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
West Pittston	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
Wyoming	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 09
Forty Fort	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Luzerne	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Kingston	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Plymouth Junction	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Avondale	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Nanticoke	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Hunlock's	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Shickshinny	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Hick's Ferry	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Beach Haven	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Berwick	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Briarcreek	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Willow Grove	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Lime Ridge	f8 36	12 05	f3 54	8 29
Espy	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Bloomsburg	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Rupert	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Catawissa	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Danville	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 56
Cameron	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 22
	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	f 9 40	f 3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 08	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 11
Edsons	10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 23
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 53
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 43
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 54	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	16 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 45	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 08	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

To the Pacific Coast—to California, Oregon, Washington—round-trip, long transit and return limits, liberal stop-over privileges.

The rate is practically on the basis of one fare for the round trip. Of course, if you wish to visit *both* California and *Oregon* or Washington, the cost is slightly more.

These reduced rates are in effect on certain dates in months of May to October, inclusive. They apply from all Eastern points via Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis gateways. The Rock Island System will take you up in either Chicago or St. Louis, or at hundreds of other Middle West points and carry you to the Coast in through Standard or Tourist Sleepers with unexcelled Dining Car service. The Rock Island also affords a choice of routes: on the "Scenic" route you can stop off in Colorado—see Salt Lake City—visit Yellowstone National Park; on the "Southern" route you can go via El Paso, thru New Mexico, then "up coast" to San Francisco and on to Portland or Seattle if desired.

In short, these Pacific Coast excursions offer an unusually good chance to see our western country in a comprehensive manner.

If you desire to go only as far as Colorado, there are excursion rates in effect to that section and return, all summer long, specially reduced June 30 to July 4, August 12 and 13, and August 30 to September 4. Extension trips to Ogden or Salt Lake and return at low cost also.

From September 15 to October 31, 1905, one-way tourist or "colonist" tickets will be on sale to California and the Pacific Northwest—about half regular fare.

If interested, send name and address on this coupon, designating which booklet wanted and to what point you plan to go. Name probable date of start also, so we can advise definitely with respect to rates, etc.

Send Colorado / California booklet and rates.

Name_____

Address_____

_____

Leave about_____

Destination_____

Address
JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Pass. Traf. Mgr., Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Rock Island System
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
EL PASO ROUTE

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

12-10-1y

LADIES

HARMLESS RELIABLE
DR. LA FRANCO'S
COMPOUND
PRICE 25 ¢. AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JOHN B. RAND,
of Westmoreland County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

OUR FUNNY GOVERNOR.

Governor Pennypacker is just bubbling over with humor. His practical jokes are especially amusing because they are so unexpected. His latest performance was the removal of Israel Durham as Insurance Commissioner and the appointment of Dave Martin in his place. The job is worth $17.000 a year, and Durham earned it by staying in Philadelphia and running the republican machine that regularly turned out majorities at the city, state, and national elections that were composed partly of fraudulent votes ranging in number from 50.000 to 100,000. This has been going on for years but the Governor and the virtuous republicans of Philadelphia have just found it out. The joke of the thing is the appointment of Martin under whose former leadership the same kind of rottenness prevailed. However the Mayor and his backers are now doing a good work and there is some little hope that we may be able to have honest elections in Pennsylvania for a little while, until a new lot of grafters and ballot box stuffers get the wheels of the machiue under control. It certainly must be humiliating to the respectable element of the Republican party to have this exposure come now, which shows beyond any question that the men who have controlled their party in the state, who dominate the Governor and drive the legislature like sheep, are a set of looters and ballot box stuffers.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday, the leading republican paper in Philadelphia, says that "it is expected that the official figures will show that there are about 50.000 fraudulent names on the voting lists prepared by the official assessors, most of whom were of the Organization." The "organization" referred to is the republican machine whose bosses have controlled the state for years. Just now they are having a general house-cleaning down there, but the outside world is looking on to see how long it is going to last.

From the Commoner of June 30, 1905.

The Democratic convention held at Bloomsburg, Pa., June 13, endorsed the primary pledge plan in the following resolution: "It is the conviction of the democrats of Columbia County in convention assembled June 13 1905, that the primary pledge plan of William J. Bryan to unite and strengthen the democratic party of the nation an excellent one, and the pledges sent out by him are worthy the endorsement of every democrat. We therefore, the democratic convention of Columbia County, endorse the same,"

A. B. Black of Bloomsburg, who sent to the Commoner a report of this resolution, writes: "I am sending 105 signatures. I have several however, on other blanks and will send them in as soon as blanks sent are filled up. I could have got over 500 signatures if it would have been possible to have asked every man, but we are so busy and hadn't enough time.

The vote polled at our last primaries was 2700, at this 4600, which shows that we have 2600 more democrats in the county than Republicans, while Parker's majority over Roosevelt was only 359, but if the party sticks to your principles and those of Jefferson I believe that we will poll at least 2500 majority at the next presidential election. By sending blanks to the signers on those you will get no doubt many more signers and when I get a little more time than I have this morning I will send you a few more names from each polling district in the county of parties that I think would take an active interest in the matter."

The democrats in convention assembled at Bloomsburg have set a good example to their fellow democrats everywhere. It is to be hoped that a primary pledge resolution will be introduced in every democratic convention.

Syndicate Buying Breweries

A Baltimore syndicate is engaged in buying up brewery interests in the anthracite region. Fifteen plants in Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Luzerne counties will in all probability be secured. An offer of $300,000 has been made for the plant of the Rettig estate at Pottsville, one of the oldest in this region.

Ayer's

What are your friends saying about you? That your gray hair makes you look old? And yet, you are not forty! Postpone this looking old.

Hair Vigor

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and restore to your gray hair all the deep, dark, rich color of early life. Then be satisfied.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my gray hair, and I am greatly pleased. It is all you claim for it."
MRS. E. J. VANDECAR, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Dark Hair

BOODLING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In sentencing five boodlers recently Judge William A. Marr of Schuylkill county said: "The system of grafting and boodling has permeated the entire state and is bringing disgrace and contumely upon our Commonwealth and it must be broken up. I wish it distinctly understood now," he continued, "that from the highest to the lowest official I will visit punishment on all who are found guilty before me of crimes of this character and the higher the official the greater will be his punishment." Thereupon he sentenced each of the five men who had confessed to extorting money from the friends of school teachers for appointments to the service, to one year in jail and a fine of $100 and costs.

Judge Marr has simply given utterance to a fact which must be known to all intelligent and observing citizens of the state. Not long ago such things were rare in Pennsylvania and when a man was suspected of such practices he was shunned by all decent citizens. But it is not so now. In every community the boodlers hold up their heads among the influential citizens and scarcely take the trouble to conceal their operations. It is no longer a cause for ostracism for the most conspicuous business and professional men sell their influence for money, and official favor is almost invariably obtained by bribery and corruption. It is the rule rather than the exception now and the brazen boodlers who practice such crimes appear to be proud of their achievements.

There is a cause for this deterioration in the moral tone of public sentiment and it is not difficult to discern. It is the natural fruit and logical result of the late Senator Quay's vicious dominance in the public life of the state. For years he had been teaching both by example and precept the gospel of graft until he had finally before his death so completely permeated the atmosphere with venality that we are no longer surprised when a crime is exposed and a hitherto unexpected public official is caught "with the goods on him." This graft is simply Quayism. The late Senator was responsible for the most of it and was himself the most daring and successful criminal of the lot. Yet a corrupt Legislature has provided for a monument to his virtues —Bellefonte *Watchman.*

THE CZAR'S UNHAPPY LOT.

While there is a prospect that peace may be arranged between Russia and Japan, the Russian empire is tottering, and is threatened with destruction by internal dissensions. There is mutiny in the Black Sea fleet, and riot and blood shed everywhere. With defeat or humilating terms of peace at the hands of the Japanese staring him in the face on the one hand, and with revolution everywhere in his empire, no matter what the outcome of the war may be, truly the lot of the Czar is a pitiable one. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is a true saying in his case. The long-hoped for son that was born to Emperor Nicholas a few months ago is the heir to millions of dollars, but he is the most unfortunate infant on the face of the earth because he is also heir to the Russian throne. There is likely to be something doing over there before he comes into possession of his inheritance.

Law Suit Over Twenty Cents

That a dispute as to change in a business transaction even when the amount is small can be carried to a great length is well illustrated by a little affair between Steven Raver, a conductor on the Danville and Bloomsburg trolley line, and Thomas McBryan of Danville, who on Sunday June 25, was a passenger on Raver's car.

McBryan, who in paying fare gave half a dollar, alleges he was twenty cents short in change, and Raver is just as positive that he gave him the right change. The matter has been before Justice of the Peace Dalton of Danville, and Raver has entered bail in $200 for his appearance at court.

A Correction.

In our editorial last week on Senator Cochran we inserted Northumberland county in the table of votes, instead of Sullivan, as being in this senatorial district. It should have read as follows:

	Parker	Roosevelt
Columbia	4194	3635
Lycoming	6414	8928
Sullivan	1185	1429
Montour	1352	1518
	13145	15510
Republican majority		2365

SENTIMENT FOR FUSION.

Democratic State Committee Met at Harrisburg Last Week.

The Democratic state committee at a meeting at Harrisburg unanimously decided to reconvene the recent state convention in that city on August 16 for the nomination of a candidate for justice of the supreme court.

The resolution authorizing State Chairman Hall to reconvene the convention at the time indicated also authorizes the convention to "transact such other business as may be properly brought before it"

No action was taken on the proposition which has been advocated by prominent Democrats to have the convention endorse Judge John Stewart of Chambersburg, the Republican candidate for supreme court judge, or effect fusion with the independent or reform element for state treasurer.

William H. Berry of Chester, Democratic candidate for state treasurer, was present at the meeting.

The discussion on the resolution fixing the time for holding the convention, which was participated in by David F. Magee of Lancaster; William J. Brennen of Allegheny, and Charles P. Donnelly of Philadelphia, indicated a strong sentiment in the committee in favor of the endorsement of Judge Stewart by the convention if the independent Republicans and reform elements endorse the candidacy of Mr. Berry.

Bernard J. Clark of Blair, offered a motion that it be the sense of the committee that the convention endorse Judge Stewart. The motion was not seconded and the subject was dropped.

Mr. Berry made a brief speech, in which he concurred fully in the action taken by the committee. He said the business of the Democratic party at the next election is to see that the vote is honestly counted and returned and that every effort should be made to effect a thorough Democratic organization in every county in the state.

What Pennsylvania Republicans Have Been Supporting.

The 254 members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for a period almost beyond the memory of this generation, have been practically the abject tools of a self constituted little coterie of bosses. They have not been free agents. They have been largely mere puppets, and the puppets of an organization devoid often of conscience, honor and honesty. What a picture this is! Honest, patriotic, self respecting citizens all over the state go to the polls and elect men to the Legislature who go to Harrisburg and vote just as they are "told to vote." They are puppets pulled by strings held in the hands of a few so-called leaders.

What has been the result? Misgovernment, corruption, fraud, extravagance, graft and scandal. The paid employes of the bosses walk along the aisles and order—not request, but order—the representatives of the people how to vote. There is no pretext of consideration of public questions. It is merely a question of orders. Sad as it is to say it, there is no longer even a semblance of popular government in Pennsylvania.

The presiding officers of both houses are selected, not by the members. but by the bosses. The committees are named by the bosses. No bill, no matter how comparatively unimportant, can be passed unless countersigned by the bosses. If there are differences between the two houses over the provisions of a measure, the bosses name the conference committees. The appropriations, paid by the taxes of the whole people, are doled out, not as a manifestation of public benevolence, but at the direction of the bosses. They, indeed, have power "to kill or make alive." No one can trust the result of a roll call. Mere clerks, paid hirelings of the Legislature, pass or defeat bills as told to do by the bosses.

How long will Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians stand this? How long is popular government to be thus made a farce in the Keystone State?—Pittsburg *Times*, (Rep.)

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb for women's ills, called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 6-29 4t

HOT WEATHER Goods are in Vogue

Serge coats in black or blue, single and double breasted. Hot weather coat or vests, crash or duck trousers. Two piece suits in crash, tweeds and flannels.

Straw hats in all the braids and styles.

TOWNSEND'S

We Start July With Decided Price Cutting.

1.19 and 1.25 Umbrellas For Ladies at 98 cts.

They make an excellent thing to lend and if the borrower becomes absent minded you are not out very much.

50 inch Black Mohair, 49c. Sold all year at 55c.

Been a great seller all year. It was one of the best values we ever offered at the original price, but our clean up time is here and we will sell what remains at 49c.

12½c. Knicker Voile Suitings at 9c.

Have a cord running lengthwise of goods. The designs mixed suiting effects in red, brown and gray.

7c now of 10c Beige.

A soft crepy material, and to be seen in gray, pink, blue and tan.

Pay 8c for 12½c Organdie.

It means you keep a fourth of your money in your pocket book. All new goods. Have not been here a week.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Moyer Bros. building is in the hands of the painters.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Small, on First Street.

The man who can but doesn't must give way to the man who can't but tries.

William Sechrist caught a pike 22½ inches long at the Irondale dam on Tuesday.

Miss Rose Ruckle has accepted a position as clerk at the Supplee—Mather Co. Store.

Ralph G. Phillips will open his branch photograph gallery at Eagles Mere next Thursday.

The Bloomsburg shops of the American Car and Foundry Company are working over time.

Harvest and hay making time has arrived which is a reminder that the summer season is well advanced

Under the new California marriage certificate law the young couple must swear that they are not insane.

The train that goes ninety miles an hour will be safer when there is a watchman at every switch and crossing.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents. tf.

Mrs. Thomas Gordon, of Talmar, fell at her home Tuesday morning, and broke both bones in her right fore-arm.

Price who has been playing with Milton, for three weeks past accompanied the A. A's home and will wear a local uniform for the balance of the season.

Gambling is on the increase among society women and men in the so-called "smart set". Bridge whist has broken many a heart and home. Too bad.

"Now and Then" Bloomsburg's new magazine, D. J. Tasker and R. C. Thurston, editors and publishers, will make its first appearance this month.

Among the successful fishermen on Tuesday, was Rob't Dent. He caught four nice pike out at the Iron Dale dam, running in length from twelve to sixteen inches.

William Calhoun and Ralph Schwartz will leave tomorrow for Eagles Mere where they will play clarinet and violin respectively in an orchestra during the summer.

Charles Jamison, of Catawissa, a brakeman on the P. & R. was the victim of an accident at Rupert yesterday. In jumping from a car his arm struck the brake, cracking the bone.

It appears that the Equitable has been paying salaries of $25,000 a year to dead men. The Equitable pay roll may justly be listed among the greatest of the world's wonders.

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in pianoforte, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg. tf

At the annual meeting of the American Car and Foundry Company, held last week, F. H. Eaton and W. H. Woodin both of Berwick, were re elected president and assistant president respectively.

The proprietors of the various stores which shorten their keeping open hours for the summer will not lose anything by so doing, and will gain in more eager, faithful service on the part of those who benefit.

The early closing movement went into effect last night, and from now on, through July and August, excepting Saturday evenings and the 15th of each month the stores will close at six o'clock.

In order to enable the D. L. & W. Railroad Company to construct a switch to facilitate the loading of grain at his storage house, James E. Reichard is removing a portion of the Hess foundry on Iron Street.

The B. & S. ran three coaches on every train on the 4th, and they were all well filled. Many fishermen went up the creek, and at some points it was lined with anglers, some of whom met with fair success.

Rev. E. A. Sharretts, is greeting his many friends in this section. He has been spending the past year with his son at Minneapolis. His appearance would seem to indicate that the western clime has agreed with him.

W. H. Coffman has accepted the management of the United States Express office at Bloomfield N. J. which position was offered him by the Company last week. The vacancy in the office here will be filled by Myron Sands.

The Danville & Bloomsburg Street Railway Company, courted trouble Tuesday night by running a car without a headlight. Had the car struck anybody, nothing could have saved the company from a heavy bill of damages.

The Sells & Down's Circus will exhibit in Bloomsburg July 27th. This is probably the largest tented enterprise that will come our way this summer. It requires about fifty cars to transport the outfit, and it is rated as one of the really big shows.

Kleim's Grove was free to the public on the 4th, and many family parties made good use of the opportunity. Every table in the grove was occupied in the afternoon. It was intended to have a dance there in the evening but all the musicians were engaged elsewhere.

A Bloomsburger who recently returned from the west says that the western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country if the waters that now run to waste were saved and utilized for irrigation.

While Morris Rittenhouse of Shickshinny was driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at the Pond Hill station Friday morning the team was struck by a train and both horses killed. The wagon was also demolished. With the exception of a few cutaneous wounds he escaped injury.

The family of Charles Waters, of Catawissa is sorely afflicted. A calamity in the shape of diptheria has befallen them. The disease has already caused the death of one child, a son, and now another son, a daughter and the mother are ill. The condition of Mrs. Waters is said to be quite critical.

Samuel Shaffer was summoned to Wilkes-Barre on Saturday by the serious illness of his daughter-in-law Mrs. James D. Shaffer. Mrs. Shaffer's husband is away from home, having gone on a trip to the far west on some important business matters. His wife was in good health when he left and he knows nothing of her illness.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. **ONLY** medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin, M. D., OCULIST.**

Harry Shuman of the *Bloomsburg Daily* and *Democratic Sentinel* office, and Miss Florence Pringle, an operator in the United Telephone Co's. Exchange, surprised their numerous friends by announcing their marriage, which took place at Binghamton on Friday.

Barring some unforeseen delay the river bridge at Catawissa will be complete and in use before the snow flies. Most gratifying progress is being made and each day marks a noticeable advancement in the work. The damaged pier is very nearly removed, and the standing spans have been raised the required height.

The Danville and Bloomsburg Street Railway Company had all it could do to convey the people to and from Danville on Tuesday. There were too few cars and too little power to do the work properly. On one car that left the Square in the morning the seating of which was sixty had 184 fares registered.

While he was running between first and second base in an amateur game of base ball at Williamsport Tuesday forenoon, Frank Stull fell forward with his hand pressed to his heart. When his fellow players reached him he was dead. Heart disease was the cause. Stull was 25 years old and left a widow, and a daughter two years old.

The trolleys did great business on the 4th. It is estimated that over 2000 people went to Danville by trolley, and the traffic on the C. & M. was heavy all day. The Danville cars carried over 150 passengers each, every trip, up to noon. Market Square was crowded with people waiting to go, and the scramble to get seats was an amusing sight.

In order to have larger and better quarters in which to conduct their constantly increasing wholesale business, the Supplee-Mather Company will build a warehouse 25 x 50 feet, in the rear of their store. This department of their business is at present being carried on in the Armour & Co. building on Sixth street, but it is'nt large enough and is too remote from their store.

Thieves visited the home of Francis Hess, residing above Almedia, whlle the family was out calling, in the afternoon of the Fourth, and carried away a lot of silverware, and some other articles. An entrance was gained by forcing open the rear door. Mr. and Mrs. Hess recently celebrated their silver wedding anniversary, and many of the articles received on that occasion were stolen. Suspicions are resting on a certain man, but no arrest has yet been made.

The action of the water in the river has necessitated another change in the steam boat landing on the Catawissa side. Passengers now get off at a point where the Catawissa Creek empties into the river, considerably below the former landing. The stone steps down from the bridge on this side, have also, since the accident on Saturday, been abandoned. The trolley car now stops at the curve leading to the bridge, and the boat is reached by walking through the field.

The explosion of a large fire cracker, after he thought it had gone out and just as he stooped down to pick it up, painfully injured Master E. B. Tustin, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Tustin, on Tuesday. The flesh about his left eye was torn, and his face was covered with powder marks. Dr. Bierman was summoned and he dressed the injuries. The Doctor says that the powder will all have to be picked out, or the boy would be marked for life.

The Winona Fire Company boys garbed in their splinter new uniforms, made a hit with the crowd at the Danville fourth of July celebration on Tuesday. Their banner, which by the way was the only one in the parade, served to make them known, and their neat, natty appearance was commented on all along the line. It is a matter of regret that they did not compete for the running prize. The best time made was considerably behind Winona's several times made record in this direction. The boys are there with the goods too when it comes to getting to fires.

Notice.

Commencing July 5th we will close every Wednesday during July and August at 12:45 p. m., and will remain closed until Thursday morning at seven o'clock. Store will be open every evening during the week excepting Wednesday evening.

THE LEADER STORE CO. LTD.
2t

PURELY PERSONAL

Miss Mary Vance is visiting friends at Lewisburg.

Ben Gidding and family are spending a few days at Jonestown.

William Webb of West Pittston, spent Sunday in town with his father.

Ralph Keller and Frank Roys, left on Monday to drive to Lancaster and back.

Arthur Grotz of New York City spent several days with his parents in town this week.

Mrs. W R. Kocher, son and daughter, Myron and Hazle, are visiting at Reyburn.

Miss Claire Gross has been quite ill for the past few days. She is somewhat better to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ivey, of Lancaster, have been the guests of relatives in town the past week.

Mrs. W. L. Demaree and son Albert, are spending this week at Newport, where the family formerly resided.

Misses Minnie Ent and Mable Heist arrived home on Saturday from Newark, N. J. where they have been teaching school.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Welsh are attending the sessions of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park this week.

R. C. Sheep, formerly of Bloomsburg now a traveling salesman for the American Tobacco Company, has been spending this week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Penman and children of Hazleton, were visitors with relatives in town this week

Miss Inez Rabb, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. L. Rabb, a trained nurse, returned to Washington to-day, after a visit with her parents here.

J. E. Longenberger of Mainville, came here yesterday to meet his daughter, Mrs. John Morris, of Plymouth, who will spend a week or two with her parents.

HORSE KILLED BY TRAIN

There appears to have been a succession of railroad crossing accidents the past two weeks. One of the most serious occurred about a mile above Catawissa, Saturday afternoon. Soloman Rider, an employee of the Geary mill, hitched his horse to a buggy, and was going to drive his wife to Catawissa to do some shopping. He was driving over the track of the Hazleton branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, which runs near his barn, when a swiftly moving freight train came along. The horse was struck by the locomotive, thrown about thirty feet and instantly killed. He and the buggy were hurled to the opposite side of the track. Rider was carried into the house and the Company's physician, Dr. Vastine and the family physician, Dr. Sharpless, were sent for. An examination of his injuries revealed that his left thigh was broken, and that he had sustained several ugly cuts. His condition is not considered fatal. The carriage was reduced to splinters. The engineer observed Rider driving on the track and blew the whistle several times, but he did not hear it.

Resigned Treasurership

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, held at New York yesterday, E. B. Tustin tendered his resignation as treasurer of the company. He, however, remains as a director and a member of the executive committee. The announcement of the resignaton was no surprise to the stockholders here, as they were aware of the strained relations between him and Mr. Greene, president of the company.

Mr. Tustin says the stock is as good as ever, but predicts some big changes in the ownership within the next few months.

Mr. Roemer, a director, and a cousin of Mr. Greene, was elected to succeed Mr. Tustin as treasurer.

Quiet Church Wedding.

George W. Wright of New York City and Miss Lillian D. Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fowler, were quietly married in St. Paul's Episcopal church at half past nine o'clock Saturday morning. The rector Rev. R. S. Nichols officiated and only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride is a graduate from the music department of the Normal School. The groom was formerly master mechanic for the American Car & Foundry Company at Berwick and is now similarly engaged with the company at New York City. They will reside on Lexington Avenue, that city.

The Fourth at Danville

Bloomsburg was a deserted village on Tuesday. Nearly everybody went to Danville, where there was a firemen's parade and an old-time celebration. The town was elaborately decorated and the procession was a good one both in length and appearance. There were fire companies there from Bloomsburg, Milton, Lewisburg, Shamokin, Berwick and many other points. The whole fire department went down from here, and if a fire alarm had sounded there was no one to respond.

The Winonas appeared for the first time in their new uniforms of blue with yellow trimmings, and made a fine showing. There was an immense crowd of people there and the day passed off pleasantly.

Prices For This Week.

We offer the following goods and prices this week. Some of the lots are small and will not last long.

15 and 18c Batistes and Lawns 12½c yd.

Cambric body white skirt with 10 tucks, 1 row insertion, lace bottom, at 85c each.

1.50 Jap Portieres 50 cts a piece.

Ladies black lisle. Hose 19c pair.

65c Dresden ribbons 50 cents yard.

Ladies caps in white, red, champaign and blue 50 cents each.

Gingham aprons 10 cents each.

Special Counterpane.

Full size, hemmed ready for use, usually 1.25 now 1.00.

Short Kimonas well made 50, 75, 89, 1.25 and 1.50.

Wrappers in light and dark at 1.00, 1.25, 1.75.

Children's hose supporters 10 cents.

Ladies' all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs 5c each.

27in. Shantung silks regular 50c goods now 40c yd.

27in. China silks 50c yd.

Shirt waists that sold up to 4.50 (not this season's goods) at 1.00 each.

30c homespun dress linens 25c.

1.00 rough silks a t 5c.

Special children's black hose, all sizes, fine, 2 pair for 25 cents.

Children's black lace hose all sizes 10c pair.

Best calicoes 5c yd.

Dotted silk Batiste 25c yard.

Black Mercerized Sunburst skirts at 1.00 each.

Jap lunch baskets 3c each

Baby caps 25, 39, 50 cts.

Long Kimonas white and colors at 1.00, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

Girdle frames 15 cents.

Colgate's 25 cts. talcum powder 18c.

Colgate's 25c tooth powder 18c.

Pears' unscented soap 15 cents,

50c corded wash silks 39 cents.

27in. Black Taffeta Silk 75 cts yd.

Bath sponges 10 and 15c.

Big Millinery Reductions.

All our trimmed hats and shapes at a big reduction in price. Come and see the goods; note quality and prices.

EXTRA SPECIAL—20 trimmed hats just from our own work room. Newest shapes worth two and three times the price we intend to ask you. Come and see them. The price for your own selection from these is only **$1.25 each.**

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

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C.A.SNOW & CO.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D. C.

COLLECTING SNAKE VENOM

A Regular Industry In Australia and Asia.

MOST DANGEROUS WORK

This Poison Commands Most Fabulous Price---World's Annual Production Less Than one Pound --- Demand for it is Steadily Growing and Value Increases Correspondingly.

The fact that there exists among manufacturing chemists, or, at any rate, a section of them, a steady demand for snake venom, has long been known to the scientific world, but the purpose for which it is required has not been made public. Hitherto the supply has been obtained chiefly from Asia, but it has always been more or less uncertain in quantity and character. Recently, however, Australia has appeared as a competitor in the market, but to what extent cannot be readily ascertained, for snake venom, like radium, is measured by grains and commands an almost fabulous price, somewhere between £5,500 and £6,000 per pound. It is doubtful whether the world's annual production reaches that quantity, but a value of from 20s. to 25s. per grain will amply repay the collector. Possibly with further developments in medical science the demand will increase and lead to a corresponding rise in price, the supply necessarily remaining limited.

The headquarters of the Australian supply are situated in Sydney, where the industry became established by a skilful naturalist, whose name, although unfamiliar to the general public, is one well known in scientific circles. He obtains the venom from four varieties of snake—the death adder, the brown adder, the black adder and the tiger, or brown banded adder. Each of these has to be caught uninjured, a task demanding considerable knowledge of the ways of snake life and no little skill in the work of capture. Snakes are plentiful in the wilder parts of the Commonwealth and constitute one of the dangers of bush traveling. They are less frequently met with in the vicinity of largely populated places, but a saucer of milk will sometimes reveal their previously unsuspected existence. Occasionally a bush fire will send numbers of them a-wagging with wonderful rapidity in all directions, when they become more dangerous than ever to meet. The tiger snake is the most useful to the poison collector, as it not only carries the largest amount of venom, but this, when extracted, is equal in killing power to that of the cobra. It is one of the most common of Australian snakes, and its deadly character is so widely known that when bitten by one a collector has no hesitation in chopping off the injured limb, death being the only alternative.

The manner in which the snake poison or serum is obtained possesses several features of interest. One method, both delicate and dangerous, is to extract in perfect form the enormous bag, tying the valve tightly, so as to prevent the escape of the poison. It is then placed in preserving fluid for export. Another method, that invented by the collector, is simple and effective. It consists of a small apparatus held by a handle in the hand. In this a broad band of india rubber passes across a glass plate, a small space separating the two. The apparatus is placed opposite the head of the snake, the neck being held firmly by the other hand of the operator. On the reptile opening its jaws the end of the apparatus is inserted, when the snake immediately fixes its poison fangs in the india rubber, leaving the marks of a couple of tiny dots where they penetrate the material. The poison discharged into the india rubber band sinks on the glass plate below, where it is carefully collected. When the snake removes its fangs from the apparatus it is placed in a cage, and the glass plate replaced by another, in readiness for the next snake.

The snakes are caught by men who have become exceedingly expert in the work, the chief supply being obtained from portions of the coast south of Sydney, and who claim that plentiful doses of undiluted whisky constitute an infallible cure for snake bite. The price of a snake ranges from a couple of shillings upward, some bringing as much as seven or eight shillings, and there are places in Sydney where students of natural history can obtain almost any kind required. The general method of catching a snake is by pressing a baton some five feet in length and four or five inches in width, down on the neck, until a hold of the back of the head can be obtained with the fingers. If a forked stick be employed there is a risk of the snake breaking its poison fangs while biting the wood. Of course great care has to be exercised in handling the venom, but up to the present no accident has ever been reported.

A Stern Rebuke.

Eddie—I druv a nail in the teacher's chair this mornin'. Gee, you ought to see him jump!

Tommy—I bet he won't set down for a spell.

Eddie—No, an' I won't neither!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

REDUCING NOISE IN CITIES.

Vibrations from Trains Deadened, and Musical Telephones.

One of the best office buildings in Berlin is that of a certain electrical firm. Whenever the telephone "rings" in that building it doesn't ring, it sings a musical note.

This result is due to a Yankee. When the building was being completed a young telephone engineer from America, who was associated with the firm, was asked to install the telephone service. It was obviously appropriate that it should illustrate the best telephone practice, and to his mind this demanded the avoidance of the noise and nervous wear ordinarily produced by the telephone bell. He therefore substituted for this disquieting instrument a device which gives forth a soft musical note.

In some of the offices the innovation was welcomed, in others it was declined on the ground that this quiet sound would certainly not be heard. After a little time, however, it was found that the ear accustomed itself to notice the soft and agreeable sound with just as much precision as was secured by a harsh and startling sound. The result of a few months' experience was, therefore, that every rattling bell or buzzer was discarded for the "singing note," and the enhanced composure thus realized in the building was very material.

In the same city, when an elevated electric railway was recently being built, not only were all the plans of the company carefully scrutinized in advance by the municipal authorities, and those for the stations radically changed in the interest of street beauty, but special devices were also employed to deaden the vibration from trains.

The lesson from Berlin is, therefore, that, despite the vaunted "demands of modern life in cities," noise can be reduced by attention, even in the case of these two pre-eminent offenders, the telephone bell and the elevated railway.—Chicago Record-Herald.

War Record of a Dog.

Unusual interest centered in a case heard in the Dublin police court, in which the leading figure was a bulldog that formerly belonged to Gen. Philip Botha and went through a good portion of the South African war.

Ernest Warmingham, canteen manager for the contractors, was summoned for cruelty to the animal, which has been stationed for some time past with the Royal Irish rifles at Richmond barracks.

The bulldog, which now belongs to Color Sergt. Edwards, Royal Irish rifles, was accommodated with a seat in the witness box, from which point he semed to take a lanquid interest in the proceedings. He was dressed in a coat with green facings, and wore several South African medals clasps.

The animal's record is an eventful one. During the Boar war he was captured by the 2d Royal Irish rifles, mounted infantry, from Commandant Philip Botha's farm in the Doornberg, in September, 1900.

From that time until the end of the war he trekked with the rifles' mounted force from Griqualand in the west to Basutoland in the east, and he still bears the scar of a wound received in action. Later he was with Gen. French's column in Cape Colony.

For his service the bulldog now wears the queen's South African medal with three clasps, and the king's South African medal with two clasps.—London Telegraph.

Queer Japan.

Japan is a queer country it is a land of contradictions and inversions. We prefer sweet fruit, they sour; they make saucepans of paper; we weep at misfortunes, they laugh; we think white teeth beautiful, Japanese ladies varnish their teeth black; they put on the roof of a house first, and build the walls up afterward; their carpenters draw the pane toward them; their horses' shoes are of straw; their tailors, in stitching, point the needle from them; in their locks their key turns from left to right. Old men in Japan fly kites and spin tops, while children look on; Japanese writers use painting brushes, not pens, and write from bottom to top, and from right to left; in Japan there are no lawyers, and Japanese doctors never make any charges, or send in any bills; our mourning garments are black, theirs white; and they mount a horse on the off side.—Ex.

Chinese Trees in London.

The Allanto, or Ailanthus glandulosa, of which some 250 specimens are about to be planted in Kingsway and Aldwych, is a Chinese plant which is very hardy in England, and will probably be able to survive even the smoky atmosphere of London. It is largely used as food for the ailanthus, or Cynthia silkworm, and is as ornamental as it is useful. It is a stately tree, with a straight trunk and magnificent foliage, the leaves being often more than three feet in length. The Russian government has planted a number near Odessa, and it appears to be the best tree for growth on the steppes. In France it is used as a timber tree, thriving on chalky soils. Probably no better choice could have been made for beautifying two of the finest streets in London, or the world.—London Chronicle.

WHITE MAN'S GRAVEYARD

Colorado Man's Description of African Gold Coast.

IN THE TRANSVAAL RAID

Says That the Colony of His Companions is Rapidly Fading Away, Returning to Their Old Homes Owing to the Sickly Climate.

The Colorado colony in Africa is rapidly fading away. Illness caused by a sickly climate is causing the daring men who left here years ago to work the rich mines for English companies to return to their old homes where life is worth living. Following the return of J. H. S. Cox, former division superintendent of the tramway company, who arrived here recently after spending three years in Seikonda, on the west coast of Africa, in the gold coast colony, comes William Howard, who has been on the African gold coast thirteen years. He is but a shadow of his former self.

Mr. Howard was in the famous Transvaal raid with Jameson and escaped capture and death almost by a miracle. John Hays Hammond was his associate on many occasions and was with him in this raid. Hammond however was captured. For many years Mr. Howard enjoyed a salary of $25,000 a year He was employed by the Wassau Mining Company, of London, England, which owns valuable properties on the gold coast. When he left here thirteen years ago it was to go to the Dutch Republic. He had heard of the wonderful gold mines there, and, being of an adventurous disposition, he decided to try his fortune. His abilities as a mining man soon brought hm to the attention of the English company, and he was engaged as their superintendent He was so successful with their African mines that they sent him to India to look after their properties there.

After he had put them in shape he returned to the gold coast. There he met Mr. Wood, one of the Wood brothers of Colorado, and James Litchfield, a Denver man, who formerly was an extensive operator in this State. Both were doing well. There were six other Colorado men in the country, and all were successful. Some months before his return to the United States he met with an accident and broke three ribs. It was slow work recovering and when he was able to move about he decided to come back to Denver and spend the rest of his days here. Mr. Howard is still a young man and will return to his old occupation—mining. He says the gold coast is a white man's graveyard and he advises Colorado men to keep away.—Denver Times.

Bear Story From Maine.

Here is a bear story from South Paris: The other night Ira Murch of that village went to a pasture near the Stony Brook road after his cow. When well up into the pasture he stooped down to pick some strawberries and a little distance away heard a combined grunting and squealing sound. Looking up he beheld a large female bear with her family of three little cubs about two rods ahead of him. The mother bear was lying down, but got up slowly onto her forward feet and took a careful survey of Mr. Murch. He then tossed a small stick toward her, when she got onto her feet and walked away, closely followed by her babies. Mr. Murch says she was quite thin, but thinks she would weigh about 200 pounds. The cubs were, from his description, some eight or ten weeks old, and very cunning. Several boys armed with guns started Saturday in pursuit. So far as we know the boys got back alive.—Kennebec Journal.

Elephant Shot Dead by Octogenarian.

There are few shikaris in India who can ever hope to shoot an elephant after they pass the venerable age of fourscore years. This feat was, I understand, performed by Mr. J. S. Middleton of the Cadamaney Estate, recently. I am told that the animal dropped with one shot. A 577 bullet, with seven drams of powder behind it, penetrated the forehead of the big beast.

I feel sure all planting sportsmen will join me in my congratulations to the grand old man of Munzerabad. Mr. Middleton enjoys the unique distinction of being the only planter who holds a license to shoot elephants.—Madras Mail.

Many Claims to Yankee Doodle.

Buckingham Smith, while secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, in 1858, wrote to an American gentleman that "Yankee Doodle's" music bore a strong resemblance to a popular air of Biscay and that a professor from Northern Spain had recognized it as being much like the ancient sword dance played on solemn occasions by the people of San Sebastian.

To checkmate Mr. Smith's enthusiastic claim for the origin of the tune, one has Louis Kossuth's account of his countrymen's behavior when, traveling with him on the Mississippi, they first heard Americans sing "Yankee Doodle."

Children in Scotland.

The healthiest children in the world live in the Scotch highlands. Few wear shoes before they are 12 years old.

Calico is named from Calicut, a city of India, whence it first came. It was not known in England until 1631.

Club women in San Francisco are to start a woman's municipal league.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Road Poorly Constructed—Much Damage to Freight.

A correspondent writes from Moscow: The unsatisfactory manner in which the managements of the Siberian and particularly the Manchurian, railways discharge their obligations to the Russian trading community is the subject of bitter complaint. Trainload after trainload of goods dispatched from the Far East to Moscow has been blocked in transit at various points on the railway lines since their official "opening to traffic." A leading Russian importer of Chinese tea informs me that not only considerable inconvenience, but serious loss, has been caused to importers by the annoying breakdowns on the railways during the last six months, which my informant roundly declares are due in the main either to faulty construction of the line and its viaducts or to lack of rational traffic organization. Several large cargoes of Chinese tea dispatched from the Pacific Coast for Moscow three months back only reached their destination a couple of weeks ago. The handling of the freight by the railway employees is most careless, damaged casings and packings being lamentably frequent. Collisions on the Siberian and Manchurian lines have, he adds, been so frequent that one might almost imagine the railway paid a premium to its drivers and pointsmen for reducing its rolling stock. The rolling stock itself he declares to be totally inadequate. Side by side with a Moscow-Port Arthur train de luxe, which compares to advantage with anything of the sort either in Europe, locomotives, and covered vans, and the general haphazard goods organization, stand out in a contrast which he describes as "truly Russian."

Many portions of the line through Siberia are stated to have been laid with a want of technical supervision, which is almost criminal. Some of the very bridges and viaducts which have given serious trouble under a by no means heavy traffic were built under the "supervision" of a contractor who, prior to their completion, found it expedient hurriedly to quit Russian territory for good, after making hundreds of thousands of rubles out of his contract by dishonest means. Nor, adds my informant, was this an isolated case. It has repeatedly been declared that a strict Government inquiry was to be held in St. Petersburg for the purpose of examining into various cases of official dishonesty and mismanagement in connection with the construction of the ransasian trunk line.

My informant declares that, in spite of the apparent advantage afforded by the specially differentiated duty on tea imported into European Russia through Odessa and Batum from Shanghai and Hong Kong by Volunteer Fleet steamer, the lamentable frictions, the damage in transit, and the delays in connection with tea and other cargoes carried over the Manchurian and Siberian railways bid fair to induce Russian importers for some time to come to give the new land route a wide berth. No such delays are experienced with cargoes brought by sea, which are delivered in good condition at Odessa quays in from twenty-four to twenty-eight days from Chinese ports of shipment. After the recent arbitrary appropriation by the Russian authorities for military transport purposes of a considerable portion of the rolling stock on the Siberian and Manchurian lines, and the temporary complete breakdown on the Manchurian system, the quantity of goods blocked at various points along the Transasian line reached close on five million poods.

He is convinced that the line has a great future before it, but he is no less convinced that it will never succeed in competing successfully for many of the best cargoes with well-equipped steamer fleets plying through the Suez Canal. Moreover, he thinks it quite possible that the Siberian system may yet have to face the competition of a rival line in Asia. Something, he declares, has been heard in certain quarters in Russia of a project for the linking up of India with the plains of the Yang-tse by means of an "all-red" line of rails. The possible extension of this railway at some future date until it becomes a competitive Transasian trunk line extending from the Pacific to Arabia, and practically linking up with the gigantic Cape Town to Cairo trunk line through Africa, has also been taken into account in the same quarters. In passing, I may be allowed to add that I have heard this project debated with interest in other circles in Russia besides those of commerce. —London Times Correspondence.

Japan's Naval Programme.

A notable naval event which slipped by without notice was the launching in Japan of the 3,000-ton cruiser Ottawa. Her completion will signalize the fulfilment of Japan's scheme of naval construction devised at the end of the Chinese war, which has raised the island empire into one of the great naval powers of the world. Most of the fleet was built in England, but Germany and the United States contributed certain ships, and Japan herself has built some. Henceforth, Japan will probably be able to handle all of her own naval construction.

The Toilers in Our Factories.

No workmen in the world can do *so much* or use the same intelligence that our own American work-men and women are capable of. That is why America is now beating the world in manufactures; all due to the brain and muscle of our Yankee men and women.

Unfortunately where there is smoke, dirt and dust and little sunlight there also can be found the germs of disease. Nature's great disinfectant is sunlight. It is in the factory, the workshop, the office, that men and women suffer from diseases which are in the dust and the bad air. Such disease germs enter into the blood in two ways, either through the lungs or stomach.

After years of experience in an active practice, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., discovered a remedy that is a blood-maker and tissue-builder, at the same time alleviates a cough. He called it Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—an alterative extract that assists in the digestion and assimilation of the food—so that the blood gets its elements from the products of digestion, the liver at the same time is started into activity and there is perfect elimination of waste matter. The germs of grip, malaria, catarrh or consumption find a fertile field if the body is not kept in perfect order and the blood pure.

Because the stomach is diseased there is a diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood. This is why one is sleepless, languid, nervous and irritable. Sensitive stomachs groan aloud at the irritating cod liver oils, but they will get all the food elements the tissues require by using the "Golden Medical Discovery."

The "Discovery" is absolutely a non-alcoholic and non-narcotic medicine. There is nothing else "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the best laxative for old and young people. They cure constipation and biliousness.

Take a Trip West

Special Inducements This Season

Spend your vacation on the Pacific Coast or in almost any of the western states this summer at low cost. Round trip excursion tickets via Rock Island System are on sale certain dates throughout the summer. You can go out via Colorado, visiting Yellowstone Park and returning southern route by way of El Paso, or vice versa. A long return limit and cheap rates for side trips to every point of interest. Full particulars, literature and Rock Island folder, from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager Rock Island System, Chicago.

Parents in a Dilemna

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McCarty, of Montgomery are the worst puzzled parents in Lycoming county. They cannot tell their twin boys apart except by tying a ribbon around the waist of one and letting the other go ribbonless. The babies are three months old, and they have named one Frank and the other Fred. Frank wears the ribbon, but the parents are in fear of somebody changing the marker or of it dropping off, in which event they could not tell which from t'other.

A "Sovereign" That costs Only One Dollar

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a "Sovereign" medicine for nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health. You will never regret the exchange of one dollar for a bottle.

A Word to Women

Any sick woman is invited to consult by letter with Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalds' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo N. Y. In active practice of more than thirty years, assisted by a staff of nearly a score of associate physicians, Dr. Pierce has treated and cured over half a million women. All diseases peculiar to women are treated with success. This consultation by letter is absolutely free. Every letter is treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Answers are mailed promptly giving the best of medical advice. All answers are sent in plain envelopes bearing on them no printing of any kind. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

When the sexes have absolutely equal rights, will men wear head gear costing $12 98 and kiss each other in public places when they meet?

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

REDUCED RATES TO BUFFALO via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On account of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Buffalo, N. Y., July 11 to 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Buffalo from all stations on its lines at greatly reduced rates.

From Bradford, Pa., Sherman, Portville, Black Creek, and Salamanca, N. Y., and intermediate stations, tickets will be sold and good going July 10, 11, and 12, good returning until July 15, inclusive.

From all other stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad tickets will be sold and good going July 8, 9, and 10, good returning leaving Buffalo not later than July 15. By deposit of ticket with Joint Agent at Buffalo not later than July 15 and payment of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave Buffalo not later than July 25.

A stop-over will be allowed at Philadelphia and Baltimore on return trip within final limit of ticket on all tickets good for passage via those cities.

For specific rates, routes, and further information, apply to Ticket Agents. 1t

SPECIAL SUNDAY EXCURSIONS to the seashore. Via Pennsylvania Railroad. The pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for four low-rate Sunday excursions for the present season from Williamsport, Sunbury and principal intermediate stations to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood or Holly Reach, on Sundays, July 16 and 30, August 13 and 27, 1905.

Excursion tickets, good returning on regular trains within five days will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returning, within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1t

REDUCED RATES TO THE SEASHORE. Annual low-rate excursions to Atlantic City, etc., via Pennsylvania railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for four low-rate ten-day excursions for the present season from Lock Haven Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Lykens, Dauphin and intermediate stations (including stations on brauch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, or Holy Beach, on Thursday, July 13 and 27, August 10 and 24, 1905.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returniug, within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1t

Interest in Food Laws.

The interest in the enforcement of food laws has become so widespread that the department of agriculture has been compelled, for self protection, to make a compilcation of the names and addresses of the officials charged with the enforcement of these laws and of the chemists engaged in various capacities in the work. From this list, which has just been published, it is learned that at the present time a serious attempt is being made in 25 states and territories of the United States and in Hawaii and Porto Rico to enforce more or less extensive regulations relating to the purity and wholesomeness of food. The interest in this matter is growing and each year adds new states to the list of those which are taking an active part in the prevention of adulteration and misrepresentaiion of food products.

Appropriation Now Available

The Attorney General's Department has instructed Auditor General Snyder that the $150,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1901 for the erection of a Pennsylvania monument on the Gettysburg battlefield becomes available as soon as the Commission organizes and is ready to begin work.

NO LIMIT TO NEW LAWS

Foolish Measures That Have Occupied Legislators'.

A CAUSE OF LAWLESSNESS

New Members Think Their Reputations Depend on the Number of New Laws They Can Force to a Passage Home Ridiculous, Others Absurd --- A Cause of Lawlessness.

In the year 1899 there were enacted in the United States by the legislatures of the several States the enormous total of 14,159 brand-new laws. Two years later a similar amount of new legislation was added to the statute books. This is exclusive of Congressional and municipal legislation. Things have come to such a pass that while "ignorance of the law excuses no one," it is absolutely impossible for any human being to keep track of the laws which affect him personally. It is probably a fair statement that every man, woman and child ignorantly breaks at least one law, national, State or municipal, every day of his life.

One cause of the prevailing lawlessness, then, is the fact that we have too many laws, and that these laws are increased in number with every year.

Especially are the State legislatures prone to unnecessarily add to the size of the statute books. New State Senators and members of the Legislatures seem to feel that their reputation depends on the number of laws they succeed in forcing to passage. This feeling often leads to the introduction of most absurd and ridiculous bills, and tends to make all the State legislatures and their members appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public. And the public is not likely to greatly respect the proceedings of legislators whom it looks at with contempt and laughter.

Two years ago, for instance, the Legislature of Michigan gravely discussed and spent much time and public money in the consideration of a bill to prohibit the printing of hotel menus in any language other than English the statesmen of Kansas debated a bill to make the wearing of corsets or bloomers an offense against the commonwealth; the Legislature of Indiana had before it a bill to establish a new mathematical truth—the squaring of the circle; up in Minnesota it was proposed that a red light should be kept burning before every saloon, with the word "Danger!" emblazoned upon it; Pennsylvania proposed to force every man to pay for his own drinks, and it was actually proposed in the Senate of another State that every druggist offering patent medicines for sale should have posted in his store an affidavit setting forth that he had personally taken at least one bottle of each remedy so offered for sale and that he had experienced no deleterious effects therefrom.

But the most amusing case of all is that which comes from the Legislature of a far Western State. It is particularly amusing because of the ingenuous confession of the member of the lower house who was responsible for it.

"I was anxious to show my industry by introducing some bills," he said, "but everything I could think of had already been covered by somebody else. Two or three times other members just beat me in introducing bills covering certain points, and I was feeling pretty discouraged. I couldn't find anything to make a law about. One day I was walking along the street when I saw a stuffed lamb in the window of a furrier. Now, it struck me that it might have a bad influence on the young to see stuffed animals in show windows, so I hurried back to my boarding house and prepared a bill prohibiting under penalty of a large fine, the use of stuffed animals for advertising purposes. I tell you a fellow can't bear down too hard on the morals of the young."

Some laws hardly less farcical have been actually passed and spread upon the statute books.—Chicago Tribune.

America's Increased Importance.

Henri Lorel, professor in the University of Bordeaux, recently wrote an article for the Depeche Coloniale on France, England, and the United States, which has been attracting much attention. He assumes that this country will henceforth be without exception the dominant power through its ownership of the Panama Canal and its possession of all the strategic points commanding the canal. He assumes that the United States will henceforth stand as a protector of the Dominican republic. He argues that those Europeon nations will be wisest which limit their relations to this continent to a strictly economic basis. He opposes the idea of surrendering the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to the United States, on the ground that such a cession would mean the political death of Canada, as the United States would then control all the eastern routes. Moreover, the possession of these islands by France gives that country a valuable diplomatic lever for the arrangement of the fisheries disputes.

WHERE SLAVERY STILL EXISTS

Morrocan Government Approves Traffic, and Sales Are Frequent.

In his article on "The Slave Market at Marrakesh," in "Harper's Magazine" for Janaury, S. L. Bensusan gives a vivid picture of this terrible traffic which goes on approved by the Morrocan Government. He describes the beginning of the sale as follows:

"The crowd at the entrance parts to the right and left to admit twelve grave men wearing white turbans and ellabias. They are the delals, or auctioneers, and the sale is about to begin.

"Slowly and impressively the delals advance in a line to the center of the slave market, almost up to the arcade where the wealthy buyers sit expectant. Then the head auctioneer lifts up his voice and—oh, hideous mockery of it all!—he prays.

"Now each delal has his people sorted out, and the procession begins. Followed by his bargains, he marches round and round the market, and I understand why the dust was laid before the procession commenced. Some of the slaves are absolutely free from emotion of any sort; they move round as stolidly as the blindfolded horses that work the water wheels in gardens beyond the town. Others feel their position.

"'Twenty-one dollars—twenty-one,' cries the delal at whose heels the one young and pretty woman who has not found a buyer limps painfully. She is from the western Sudan, and her big eyes have the terror-stricken look that reminds me of a hare that was run down by the hounds a few yards from me on the marshes near my country home last winter.

"'Why is the price so low?' I ask.

"'She is sick,' says the Moor, coolly; 'she cannot work; perhaps she will not live. Who will give more in such a case?'"

Early Colonial Administration.

The theory of colonial administration in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was summarized by Montesquieu in the phrase, "Commercial monopoly is the leading principle of colonial intercourse." This was common to all nations having colonies, without exception. Passing over sundry minor, though important, details, by which the colony was made to minister to the individual welfare of members of favored classes, the monopoly was expressed under two principal heads—commerce and navigation. Under the first was comprised all exchange of merchandise between the colony and the external world. The mother country reserved to itself the right to send to the colony all needed supplies; not only of its own produce or manufacture, but of other countries as well, which must first be brought to it, and reshipped. In the same manner colonial products could be exported only to the mother country, which constituted itself a commercial centre whence they were to be distributed to other peoples. Thus the colonial market was reserved to the home merchant, and the colonist, for his market, was limited to the mother country. This restricted intercourse was called the direct trade; while the concentration in the mother country of supplies for the colonies, and of colonial exports, whereby she reaped the profits of storage, of handling, and of the commission of the middle man or broker, was known by the French word "entrepot."—From "The War of 1812," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, in Scribner's.

Pius X. Helped to Dig Grave.

A Baltimorean who is now in Rome writes home that many stories are being told of the new pope. One which he relates in his letter refers to the time when the present pontiff was parish priest at Salzano, a village near Treviso. The story depicts Pius X. as a gravedigger, and is accredited to the Rev. Alexander Robertson, a Protestant missionary residing at Venice. It follows:

"A son of the soil himself, the pope in his earlier days was always willing to help his countrymen. The sacristan tells how more than once when a body had to be brought to the church from a distance for a funeral service and three men only could be found to carry it Father Sarto, then thirty-two years old, would himself form the fourth. When, in 1873, cholera broke out at Salzano a panic seized the villagers, and none could be got to dig graves or bury the dead. 'Don Beppi,' as Father Sarto was called, then said to his sacristan, 'You and I must do it.' So getting spades they set to work. Their courageous conduct was not lost upon the parishioners, who soon relieved them of their toil."—Baltimore Sun.

Take a Look at the Wind.

Ever take a look at the wind? Can't see it, you say? Yes, you can. Some day when a gale is blowing and the atmosphere is cold, go out in your yard, taking a nice, bright handsaw. If the wind is blowing from the north hold the saw with its ends pointing, one to the east, the other to the west. Take the saw as if you were going to cut the air upward and let the teeth, which are on top, tilt it over till the flat part of the saw is on an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon.

Then if you look along the teeth of the saw you can see the wind pour over the teeth as plainly as the water over a waterfall.—Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Leader.

REMARKABLE EXECUTION.

Russian Criminal Who Killed Twelve Helps Hang Himself.

Some time ago a Russian criminal was executed in St. Petersburg. He had, during the last two years, murdered twelve persons, the last one being a priest. The law did not show this monster any mercy, but speedily condemned him to death.

Stebljanski was the name of this wholesale murderer, and he hoped to the last for clemency. When the death warrant was read and the keeper informed him that he had but six hours to live, he raged and swore to revenge himself in the most terrible manner. After being left alone in the cell the first thing he did was to break his lamp, and, procuring some matches, he set fire to the oil. the window and the entire building In a moment the flames broke through was for a time threatened with destruction. Fortunately, the fire was discovered in time and got under control before much damage had been done, but in the meantime a terrible struggle ensued between the keepers and the criminal, who had fortified himself with an iron bar, taken from his bedstead. The first man to enter the cell was knocked senseless, and it was only after being almost suffocated with smoke that the prisoner was finally overpowered. Next morning the execution took place. The condemned man ascended the scaffold with much bravado, made a thorough examination of the same, and finally declared the rope was too short.

"I cannot get my head in the loop," he said, "and though it will cause me some inconvenience to wait I will smoke a cigarette while you are having it attended to."

He lighted a cigarette and, turning to the executioner, made a speech, pointing out the detestable in his profession, and as a condemned criminal in Russia has certain rights, no one dared to interrupt him.

The executioner, who was really a tender-hearted man, became visibly affected by the moralizing words of the murderer, and, turning to the crowd assembled before the scaffold, declared that his conscience did not allow him to proceed or to take a fellow man's life, and he then and there resigned his position and departed midst the shouts of the assemblage.

This caused great confusion among the representatives of the law, for where could they in a hurry get another executioner? The question was, however, solved by the condemned man, who declared that he would execute himself as soon as he got through smoking. He started an interesting conversation with the priest during the five minutes or so which he had left, and recommended that he read Count Tolstoi's latest book, which contains striking remarks about the relation of capital punishment to the teachings of Christianity. He then threw a kiss to a pretty girl among the spectators, stuck his head in the loop, and kicked away the trap beneath his feet.—Washington Post.

Trades for Clergymen.

One cannot question the practical good sense of the advice given to candidates for the ministry by a prominent Philadelphia clergyman in urging them to learn some trade either before or after their ordination. He has examined the statistics of the various Protestant denominations, and has been appalled by the number of ministers who are without a charge. He thinks that a trade would be a good thing to fall back on in such cases, besides standing the minister in good stead in many ways while still in the pulpit.

The advice is applicable to men entering almost any of the learned professions, but particularly so to clergymen, who run greater risks, apparently, than any class of professionals of being "laid off" from their regular line of work. Most of the large denominations have a fund to provide for their superannuated clergy, but the stipends awarded are usually too meager to do more than pay for the barest necessities of life.—Leslie's Weekly.

Nationality Washed Off.

A Russian sailor, a deserter from his ship, recently gave himself up to a crew of British seamen on the guano island of Leone, saying that he desired to renounce his allegiance to the czar, and to become a subject of King Edward. The British sailors were puzzled how to naturalize the man, so they held a consultation on the subject. Finally, after the Russian had abjured his country, every British tar present threw a bucket of water over him, and thus his nationality was washed off.—Exchange.

Salutes with Dynamite.

Sir Harry Rawson, the popular admiral, was welcomed as governor of New South Wales with the greatest enthusiasm. One port greeted him in a novel and interesting way, here were no guns big enough to salute him with, so an enterprising loyalist hit on the happy idea of utilizing kerosene tins. With the assistance of plugs of dynamite and a fuse the salute was duly given, resulting in a round dozen of loud bangs, the same number of flying kerosene tins, and distracted natives fleeing for their lives in all directions.—Exchange.

Rural Delivery Growing Rapidly

Service Particularly Popular in Pennsylvania with 1778 Routes in Operation and 151 Petitions Pending at End of Fiscal Year

That the rural free delivery service is steadily growing in popularity throughout the country and particularly in the State of Pennsylvania, is strikingly indicated by a statistical table prepared by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw up to the close of the fiscal year on June 30.

On June 30 there were 151 petitions pending from the thirty-two congressional districts in Pennsylvania for the inauguration of the rural free delivery system. According to the statement made there are 1778 rural free delivery routes in operation in Pennsylvania, showing an increase over the same period last year when there were only 1432 routes in operation, of 346 routes. The total number of petitions for the installation of the service that have been adversely reported upon up to June 30 was 482, and the total number of petitions refered for future action was 2411.

There are 71 routes in operation in this congressional district.

Of the 4599 petitions pending for the establishment of the rural free delivery in the United States, 933 have been assigned for establishment, leaving 3666 unacted upon July 1.

No More Passes For Politicians

From all appearances the rank and file of dismantled political Republican Organization of Philadelphia will have considerable trouble this year in securing transportation for their summer outing. Both the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading have issued notices that no favors in the shape of passes will be granted for political reasons.

The following announcement was issued Saturday by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—

In conformity with the usua practice the Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued orders which will result in a general shutting down in the issue of passes during the present Summer season. This action has been taken in view of the large volume of travel which is moving over its lines at the present time, and which is expected to increase during July and August, and further fact that the passenger department has made the customary reductions in rates to the different Summer resorts."

Since Mayor Weaver has taken charge of the destinies of Philadelphia there has been so little cause for the railroads to seek favors from those whom they have been compelled to see for the past few years. Conditions during the past month have greatly changed. The railroads are doing business direct with the Chief Executive of the city and they are having no trouble in securing all proper requests.

For many years the railraods have been trying to curtail the issuing passes to politicians and their friends, It is well known that the privilege has been abused, and it is thought that this is the time to put a stop to it.

Keep The Flies Out.

As time for flies is rapidly approaching, let every one be prepared to prevent, as far as possible, their action in disseminating disease. Flies are voracious feeders—eat everything—and while they do not as a rule bite, yet they carry wherever they go many filthy matters which they obtain by visiting dungheaps and heaps of all kinds of filth; then when they alight upon food, they deposit this filth where it can do the most toward propagating disease. We cannot say that they actualiy place germs within the body, yet who is to say that in some way they do not deposit such filth upon the surface, where it may readily be taken into the system, and aid in causing disease. Hence always keep food, whether on the table or on the ordinary place of deposit, so covered that it can not be touched by flies. Screen the windows, especially of the dining-room, and rigorously expel or destroy every fly that appears. It is highly disgusting to witness the struggles of these insects on the fly paper, and occasionally one escapes, and then at once alights upon the nearest article of food, where he may deposit some small portion of the article used on the fly paper. This may not be poisoned, but it is not highly appetizing to think of. Therefore keep the flies out.—*Public Health.*

What it Means

An intelligent reader asks what is the meaning of throwing old shoes after a bridal couple. We would venture to say that it means an easy journey through life, for there is nothing more comfortable than old shoes.

Game Laws Changed.

Season for Woodcock Opens October 1, for Doves September 1.

The last Legislature made a number of changes in the game laws that are very important and will be a suprise to many gunners. Heretofore the season for woodcock opened on July 1, and it is a fact that a number of local sportsmen, ignorant of the law, made arrangements to start out as usual on Saturday in quest of the birds Their plans were upset when they were informed that the last Legislature changed the opening of the woodcock season to October 1, and imposed a heavy penalty for shooting any before that time. Another provision of the new law relates to doves. Prevously there was no restriction upon shooting them. Now they may be shot only from September 1 to January 1.

The Busy Farmer's Wife

The farmer's wife hasn't got a thing to do nowdays but watch the setting hens, hover about the little chicks, milk the cows, attend to the milk, churn butter, feed the pigs, look after the young calves, watch baby, carry the water, make the garden, do the cooking, baking, scrubbing, clean the house, make the beds, wash the dishes, wash and iron the clothes and a few other little things. Her days are one long, sweet song in the spring and summer time, and when the sun goes down she has a few chores to do, just enough to keep her mind occupied until about 9 o'clock, when she can go to bed feeling refreshed and frisky. In the morning she is awakened early by the victorious screech of a rooster out in the garden inviting all his female friends to come in and have a nip. A pleasant sound, one that brings a smile to her lips and a twinkle in her eye—abernit.

The proposed new law that will limit a day's catch of trout to twenty five instead of fifty, will meet the approval of the sportsmen who have the interests of the sport of trout fishing at heart. At the present rate it is feared that the fish cannot increase.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Loretta Trivelpiece, late of Centre township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Loretta Trivelpiece, administratrix of Lafayette Trivelpiece, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, said county, on Saturday July 8th, 1905, when and where all parties interested or having claims against said estate may appear and be heard, or otherwise thy will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

G. M. TUSTIN, Esq.
6-15 4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Miller, late of the village of Mifflinville, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of Nathan Miller, trustee etc., under the will of George Miller, late of the village of Mifflinville, said county, deceased, as shown by the first and final account, to and among the heirs of said decedent, will sit to perform the duties of his apointment at his office in Ent Building, Bloomsburg, said county, on Friday, July 21st 1905, at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time all parties interested in or having claims against said estate may appear and be heard, or otherwise be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

CLEM R. WEISS,
6-22 3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edward Thorp, late of the Borough of Millville, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on exceptions filed to the first and partial account of Harry Thorp, executor of the estate of Edward Thorp, deceased, and with power to make distribution of the balance in hands of the said executor, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office on Centre street, Bloomsburg, on Thursday, July 20, 1905, 10 a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment when and where all parties interested are notified to appear and establish their contention and prove their respective claim to the fund before the auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
6-22 3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Creasy, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbsa county to distribute the balance in the hands of Lafayette Creasy, executor as shown by his final account, will sit at his offie in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, July 14th, 1905 at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

N. U. FUNK.
6-22 4t Auditor.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
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A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
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A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

RALPH R. JOHN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank
BLOOMSBURG, PA

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Oct. 31, 1901. tf

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No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

MRS. EDWARDS DOOMED

Pardon Board Refuses a Commutation, and There is No Appeal.

The State Board of Pardons has finally disposed of the case of Mrs. Kate Edwards, the Berks county woman under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, by refusing to grant her a commutation. There is no appeal from the decision of the Board, which has twice refused to commute her sentence, and Governor Pennypacker will fix the date of her execution later.

The case of Samuel Greason, the woman's alleged negro paramour, which has been before the Board for more than two years, was stricken from the list. Greason was convicted of first degree murder, sentenced to be hanged, refused a commutation and afterward given new trial and acquitted on the strength of a confession, made by the woman last winter, that he had nothing to do with the murder.

Mrs. Edwards was in April, 1902, sentenced to be hanged and three weeks later the first application for a commutation was filed. The application was based on the ground that she was an epileptic at the time of the killing and was, therefore, not responsible for the crime. The affidavits of two distinguished physicians to this effect were presented by her attornevs at the final argument last week.

A petition, containing 250,000 signatures, asking that her sentence be commuted was presented by Mrs. Anna Fitch, of Cleveland. It is reported that the final vote on the question was two for commutation and two against. The vote was taken at the executive sessions of the Board and this report cannot be verified.

Royal Arcanum Councils Take Action

The Royal Arcanum Councils of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Ashley, Hazleton, White Haven, Mountain Top, Kingston, Plymouth and a number of others from that locality passed resolutions demanding that the Grand Council of Pennsylvania meet not later than July 15 and call upon the Supreme Regent to call a special meeting of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania to revoke the action increasing the rates. The resolutions declare: "We do not concede the right of the Suprem Council to change the existing rates of assessment that shall force the older members out of the order. We, therefore protest against the action of the Atlantic City convention of the Supreme Council as an injustice to all members. We consider that the new plan is a violation of promises made to all members upon joining the order, and the proposed change of rates would end to disrupt the order." Other Councils all over the state are taking similar action.

A Famous Coal Case

Judge Elkin of the supreme court has handed down a decision reversing Northumberland county court, in the famous Heim-Goodwill case. When A. A. Heim and Robert Goodwill, both of Shamokin and both now deceased, sold their Montor colliery at Locust Gap to the Reading Company in the early 80's a dispute arose over the division of the money and through court after court the case was carried until finally, last year, the Heim heirs won a verdict of $15,000. The Goodwills took the case to the supreme court and won a reversal, with a modification. The suit has cost the county and litigants $25,000. It is now thought they will come to some understanding.

Water Supply Commission.

The Water Supply Commission appointed by Governer Pennypacker under the act passed by the last Legislature organized Monday by the election of John Birkinbine of Philadelphia, as president, and John F. Whitworth, of Armstrong, as secretary. Teere ore a number of applications for the place of engineer and clerk to the Commission, but it decided not to elect until later. Mr. Birkinbine was the engineer who constructed the Bloomsburg Water Works.

Sunbury-Shamokin Trolley

New York and Philadelphia capitalists headed by former Congressmen M. H. Kulp, of Shamokin have formulated plans at Shamokin for the construction of the Shamokin extension trolley system between that town and Sunbury. The work is to be completed in ten months at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Lumberman's Association

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Lumberman's Association will be held in Bloomsburg on July 12th and 13th. On Wednesday morning, 12th there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors at 10 o'clock, and a business session at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Music will be rendered by the Crusade Commandery Quartette, consisting of Messrs Yetter, Ent, Yost and Colley. At 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a public meeting in the Court House with an address of welcome by Judge Little, if able to be present, an address by the President, W. M. James of Steelton. Music by the quartette, lecture on Forestry, by S. B. Elliot of Reynoldsville, and an illustrated lecture by Irvin C. Williams. Deputy Commissioner of State Forestry, assisted by Prof. Dennis,

On Monday afternoon the ladies of the party will assemble at the Exchange Hotel, and take a carriage drive through the town, visiting the Normal School, and various industries.

On Thursday at 9:15 a. m. a special train will leave here on the B. & S. for Jamison City and at noon a Banquet will be served in Grassmere Park, where toasts will be responded to by Hons. Grant Herring, Fred Ikeler, and John G. Harman. The train will return at 5 p. m.

Arrangements are being perfected for these meetings by S. C. Creasy and Fred B. Hartman, and the several committees, and it will no doubt prove a memorable occasion.

Secretary Hay Dead.

John Hay, Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's cabinet, died at his summer cottage at Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire, on Saturday morning at 12:25 o'clock. Though he has been ill for sometime, his death was sudden and unexpected. Only aweek previousl hehad come from Washington for a rest, and at ten o'clock on Friday night he bade the family good night and went to sleep. At twelve o'clock he called the nurse and she summon edthe physician from the next room. It was apparent that his end was near, and before any one but his wife could be summoned he passed away. The remains were taken to Cleveland, and the funeral was held on Wednesday.

John Hay was born October 8, 1838. He was President Lincoln's assistant private secretary from 1861 1865; secretary of legation to France, 1865--7, charged' affairs in Austria Hungary 1867-8; secretary of legation to Spain, 1869-70; assistant Secretary of State, 1879-81, Ambassador to Great1897-8; Britain Secretaryof State 1898-1905. He was one of the ablest statesmen of the day, and his loss is a national one.

New Officers of P. O. S. of A.

The P. O. S. of A. met Thursday evening and elected the following officers: President, Thomas Manning; Vice President, Marvin Young; Master of Forms, Samuel Metz; Conductor, James Yost; Inspector, T. J. Whitenight; Outside Guard, Elmer Deitterick; Trustee for 18 months, Elmer Deitterick; Delegate to State Convention, Samuel Metz; Delegates to District Convention, Marvin Young, Calvin Girton, Jr., C. E. Whitenight, J. W. Sands, Thomas Manning; alternates, Frank Bundy and T. J. Whitenight.

New Officers

The Knights and Ladies of Honor at Friday evening's meeting elected the following named officers: Pro., Elsie Dent; U. P., We'die Dent; chey., Minnie Housel; Guide, William Harmony; Sentinel, Mary Samuels; Guardian, Clifton C Nuss; Treasurer, J. S. Barnes; Financial Secretary, I. J. Housel; Recording Secretary, F. H. Evans; P. P., N. C. Campbell.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

WE LOST THE FIRST.

The recently organized Bloomsburg Athletic Association base ball team opened the season at Milton on Saturday, and were defeated by the score of 5 to 2. Considering the fact that the team had only practiced together three or four evenings and also that the Milton outfit is pretty much professional, all of them salaried men, the showing made by the locals was not at all discreditable. Aside from a little off color work by Brooke in right field, who, at critical stages, dropped two or three fly balls, the game was a good one. All of the infield played good ball, particularly Gillen on short. The game developed the fact that the boys are weak at the bat and this, being as it is, such an important factor, the manager should strive to overcome by giving them more practice. Once or twice in Saturday's game, they had the bases filled and nobody out, but they couldn't hit safely.

The boys say it was almost like playing the Normal team. Long pitched, Schmaltz played short stop, and Seal and Titman covered out-field positions.

The River's Water Power

There were filed in the recorder's office at York, deeds transfering thousands of acres of land on both sides of the Susquehanna river from Shenk's Ferry to a point in Peach Bottom. The transfer was made by Carey T. Hutchinson of New York, to Alex T. Bartlett and Ross A. Meckey, both of New York.

The latter gentlemen represent the company which is interested in the building of power plants along the Susquehanna river.

The land embraces every strategic point for ten miles up and down the river, and includes the McCalls Ferry site, where a power plant is to be built. A half dozen or more islands were included in the big land deal.

A New Cherry.

Jerry Kostenbauder has a fine seedling cherry on his farm in Franklin township. The tree has been bearing about three years, to his knowledge, and the fruit is a deep, dark red, good size, sweet and solid, flavored something like the old black sweet cherry, but much better, with a wild cherry tinge. The tree sprang up in one of his back fields and was neglected until a couple of years ago. Anyone desiring grafts can procure them of Mr. Kostenbauder free of charge. It will be known as the "Kostenbauder seedling." It is a valuable cherry and should be propagated.—*News Item.*

Arthur Colley Injured.

Arthur R. Colley was injured at the West End colliery, Shickshinny last week, by being struck across the stomach by the starting bar at the air compressors. Mr. Colley was thrown about ten feet by the force of the blow and was insensible for some time. Medical aid was summoned and he was brought to his home where he remained for some time before rallying under the treatment.

Mr. Colley is a nephew of Frank Colley of town, and was born and raised at Benton, where his many friends will be sorry to learn of the accident.

Danville Epworth Leaguers Meet.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Danville District Epworth League, in session at Shamokin, adjourned on Thursday after electing the following officers: President, Rev. Robert Allen, Freeland; vice presidents, Rev. T. B. Brenneman, Shamokin; Miss Olive Thompson, Danville; F. B. Brunstetlor Conyngham; Miss Mary E. Booth, Shamokin; treasurer, W. P. Kemble, Mt. Carmel; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Rue, Sunbury. The next convention will be held at Berwick.

Summer Colds.

Summer Colds, Hay Fever, Rose Catarrh and Influenza might be classed as Summer Grip and are most distressing and exasperating, especially for those who cannot indulge in an ocean voyage or a trip to the mountains. The suffering is keen and acute for the stay-at-homes.

Dr. Humphrey's Specific "Seventy-seven" has earned a well deserved reputation as a cure. The use of "77" stops the sneezing, relieves the asthmatic condition, soothes and heals the mucus membrane; the runing from the eyes and nose ceases and comfort is restored. At drug stores 25c. or mailed by Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., N. W. Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Mrs Edward's New Hope

Hint Dropped in Pardon Board May Prolong Life.

A Reading dispatch says: "Well! well!" was all that Mrs. Kate Edwards would trust herself to say when she learned Thursday the seemingly irrevocable edict that she must be hanged, as the Pardon Board had destroyed her last hope of commutation. She wrung her hands and paced her cell, mute in her agony, until, when her attorneys, Oliver Lentz and Ellwood H. Deysher, left the prison she mustered courage to exclaim:

"I know you will do all you can for me!"

Her lawyers have taken the faintest possible hope, however from a remark dropped by one of the evenly-divided four members of the Pardon Board Wednesday.

"Why was not the theory that the woman was an epileptic laid before the supreme court as the basis for a new trial?" asked one of the members of the Board of Pardons.

That hint may be acted upon, The after-discovered evidence bearing upon Mrs. Edwards' malady and that of her father may be laid before the highest tribunal in just such an application for a new trial as was made successfully in behalf of Greason, Mrs Edwards black paramour.

Meanwhile the governor is not expected to issue the new death warrant or fix the date of her execution before his return to Harrisburg next Wednesday.

Methodist Reunion at Harrisburg

The programme for the Methodist reunion to be held at Reservoir park, Harrisburg on July 20, has been completed and is as follows:

Morning, 10 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Mann, presiding; hymn, "Blest Be the Tie;" prayer, Rev. J. H. Morgan, D. D.; scripture lesson, M. L. Ganoe, D. D.; hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom Lord;" address, "Methodism in America," Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, Wilmington, Del.; benediction, Rev. B. F. Stevens.

Afternoon, 3 o'clock, Rev. D. S. Monroe, presiding; hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name;" prayer, Rev. A. S. Williams; hymn, "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing;" scripture lesson, Rev. F. E. Hartman; address, Rev. John Krantz, D. D., New York; benediction, Rev. E. E. A. Deavor, Ph. D.

Evening, 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Isaac L. Wood, D. D., presiding; hymn, "Oh For a Thousand Tongues to Sing;" prayer, Rev. O. G. Heck; music, choir consisting of choruses by one hundred voices, Professor E. G. Rose, director; quartettes, duets, solos, by local talent; benediction, S. C. Swallow, D. D.

Veteran Drops Dead.

Conelius Hagenbuch, a well-known veteran of the Civil War, fell dead from a load of lumber at Harveysville Monday of last week. Mr. Hagenbuch had assisted his son in loading the lumber and it is believed the exertion brought on an epileptic stroke. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Hagenbuch was 56 years of age and leaves a wife and two sons, Benjamin who resides at home and Charles of Berwick. The funeral was held on Tuesday at 10 a. m. in the Harveyville church; burial at Pine Grove cemetery.—*Echo.*

Royal Arcanum Picnic.

The Royal Arcanum picnic of the Bloomsburg and Berwick Councils will occur at Columbia Park, Friday, July 7th. The usual games, sports and big social time will be the feature, with the dance in the evening. Special care will be taken in preventing undesirable parties being at the picnic or on the dance floor.

About 7 o'clock Past Grand Regent Wm. H. Druckemiller will give an address on the present status of the Royal Arcanum.

Young Collegians

Of the Normal graduating class of 1905, Miss Sarah Milleisen will go to a young ladies' boarding school near Boston, Rowland Hemingway and Milton Yorks will enter Lafayette College at Easton, Edward Elwell will go to Trinity College, Hartford. Walter Brooke also expects to enter college but has not yet decided which one. Raymond Jolly will teach for two years and then intends to enter Layfayette.

First Trip.

The first car on the Danville & Sunbury Trolley line was run on Monday morning on East Market street, Danville, and all who could get on were given a free ride. Among the passengers was C. C. Yetter Esq. attorney for the company. On Tuesday the car made trips to Riverside Park.

WASH DRESS GOODS REDUCED.

35c. and 39c. Silk Mulls, all new this season.
Reduced to 25 cents a yard.

15c. and 18c. Lawns, Batiste, Dimity and Organdy, all new this season.
Reduced to 12 1-2 cents a yd.

12 1-2c. and 15c Lawns, Batiste and Organdy, all new this season.
Reduced to 9 1-2 cents a yd.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ayer's Pills Wake up your liver. Cure your constipation. Get rid of your biliousness. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

Dogs Muzzled in Nescopeck

Chief Burgess Wesley Croll, of Nescopeck, is enforcing the ordinance in that borough providing that dogs must be muzzled from June 1st to September 1st. Consequently dog owners in Nescopeck are investing in muzzles under penalty of having their canines impounded.

You'll Not be Happy till your Feet are Easy.

When in need of Shoes come in and we will fit your feet with good comfortable shoes.

Shoes made of Good, Honest Material by Good Practical Shoemakers.

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7-6 tf

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of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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Breaks no Hearts, Excuses no Crimes.

Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is not a disguised enemy of the human race; where it cannot help, it does not harm. It is composed of vegetable ingredients and does not heat or inflame the blood but cools and purifies it. In all cases of Kidney troubles, Liver complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, and the delicate derangements which afflict women, the action of Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is beyond praise. Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify to this, in letters to Dr. Kennedy; and with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business certificates never possess. It makes no drunkards—excuses no crimes—breaks no hearts. In its coming there is hope, and in its wings there is healing. We challenge a trial and are confident of the result. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a Bottle. Bear in mind the name and address: Dr. *David* KENNEDY, Rondout, New York.

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